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NEWSPAPER

Red-Trained Revolutionaries Step Up Puerto Rican Sabotage

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Several hundred hard-core revolutionaries pose an ever greater threat to the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Pledged to victory in what Fidel Castro calls Puerto Rico's war of national liberation, they have stepped up a comprehensive program of sabotage and terror. Many have been trained abroad—in Prague, Peking and Havana.

A Caribbean correspondent reported from San Juan in late December: "Sabotage of the sugar cane crop has, according to official estimates, already caused more than $1 million in pre-harvest damage. Intentional fires are being reported daily in cane fields across the island."

American-owned stores and factories are another Red target. Fire Chief Raul Gandara estimated the 1964 damage from leftist arsonists at $7 million. Molotov cocktails and homemade time bombs are frequently used.

Federal agencies have pinpointed six groups as responsible for the Puerto Rican terror. The largest of the six, the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, is headed by the ailing revolutionary, Pedro Albizu Campos.

Party members in 1950 attempted to assassinate President Truman and in 1954 to shoot up the House of Representatives. Albizu has been virtually paralyzed since a stroke in 1956, but remains a driving force behind Puerto Rican "liberation."

Albizu lieutenants work closely with other revolutionary organizations on the island. One of the most frightening of such groups is the Authentic Movement of Armed Puerto Ricans (MAPA). Police last year infiltrated the group and learned that a large cache of arms, ammunition and incendiary bombs had been smuggled into Puerto Rico from Castro Cuba. MAPA leaders had mapped ambitious plans of sabotage and terror, with officials of the FBI and the Puerto Rican police marked for assassination and kidnapping.

Last April authorities swooped down on a MAPA outpost near Ramey Air Force Base, SAC headquarters for the Caribbean. In the roaring gun battle that followed a MAPA member was killed and several others were arrested.

Police seized rifles, carbines, time bombs, mobile telephone equipment, bayonets and ammunition. They also confiscated a Czech burp gun of the type used by the Cuban militia, great quantities of Communist literature, and a printed "declaration of war against the United States."

Security officials believe that arms and ammunition are ferried across the Caribbean to Puerto Rico in Fidel Castro's Lambda-75 fishing vessels. With nearly 1,000 miles of coastline to guard, the U.S. Coast Guard is unable to patrol the island waters effectively.

The Puerto Rican revolutionaries have taken over several student groups, and professional agitators have triggered violent demonstrations at San Juan's University of Puerto Rico.

A leader of the student leftists is Marta Sanchez, a fiery-tongued young revolutionary who last spring traveled behind the Bamboo Curtain. In a Peking speech, Miss Sanchez addressed her hosts as "comrades," referred to American officials as murderers, and talked in glowing terms of the assassination attempt on President Truman. She promised victory in these words:

"The day is approaching. All this is the martial bugle preceding the national liberation of our country and of Latin America, which will lead to the total eradication of the U.S. cancer in Latin America."

Miss Sanchez traveled into China with another "student," Rabell Martinez. Together they conferred with Mao Tse-tung, then visited North Viet Nam and North Korea.

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Condado Coast Line, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Red arsonists caused $7 million worth of damage to American-owned stores and factories on the island in 1964.

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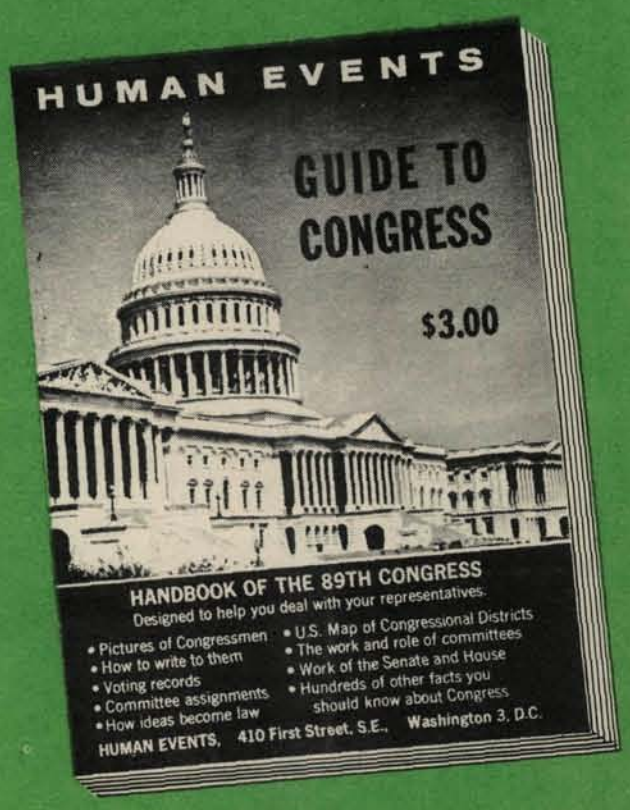
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See Back Page

Undistinguished Jimmy Roosevelt: The Radicals' Choice for L.A. Mayor

Overshadowed by his famous father, Jimmy has never been able to live up to the experts' predictions.

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Rep. James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.)

What Is Our Viet Nam Policy?

Despite the recent well-publicized attacks on North Viet Nam, the U. S. government is still without a coherent plan for victory.

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Aircraft destroyed by Reds.

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Book Review

Hazlitt's 'Foundations of Morality'

Reviewed by WALTER TROHAN

In one of the most interesting and ambitious books of this season, the distinguished journalist, Henry Hazlitt, puts his thinking mind to the evolution of a rational basis of private and public ethics. Perhaps he did so because, while ethics have occupied thinkers for 25 centuries, no period of world history stands in greater need of a code and understanding of ethics than our own.

In *The Foundations of Morality,* (Van Nostrand, $9.95) Hazlitt surveys the field of morality, from the beginnings of thought until today. He found that though problems of individual and social emergency are being worked out by economists, contemporary moral philosophers seem to be marking time, possibly because in our day moral injunctions are losing their sacred origin, in the eyes of many, expecially the more articulate, and secularization of morals is the fashion.

As an economist, Hazlitt is especially fitted for finding a rational basis for ethics, being able to draw a parallel between economic values and moral values. This doesn't conflict with the religious basis,

The Foundations of Morality
By Henry Hazlitt
Van Nostrand, 1965
$9.95

but argues that the social cooperation that promotes the best interests of society must best promote the long-run interests of the individual, where the religious basis argues that the moral code that betters the individual best promotes society.

Hazlitt examines the conflicting claims of egoism, the doctrine that the self-interest of the individual is the valid end of all action, and altruism, the doctrine that regard for others is the mainspring for action. He reconciles them in an extension of mutualism, the doctrine of the mutual dependence of the individual and social welfare, which he terms co-operatism.

"What has hitherto been insufficiently recognized is that social cooperation is the essence of morality. And morality, as we should constantly remind ourselves, is a daily affair, even an hourly affair, not just something we need to think about only in a few high and heroic moments.

"The moral code by which we live is shown every day, not necessarily in great acts of renunciation, but in refraining from little slights and meannesses, and in practicing little courtesies and kindnesses. Few of us are capable of rising to the Christian commandment to 'love one another,' but most of us can learn to be kind to one another—for most earthly purposes this will do almost as well."

In his study Hazlitt offers a unified theory of law, morals and manners. He traces the connection between the principles of ethics and the principles of jurisprudence, as well as the relationship between the moral code and the code of good manners.

The work contains a most interesting discussion of the ethics of capitalism and the ethics of socialism. In this he argues that capitalism promotes freedom and justice and productivity, and therefore deserves to be called social more than its despotic alternative, which has given birth to a religion of immorality.

No doubt few men rise to the Christian commandment of love, and only a few more will rise to the Hazlitt code of kindness, but all can aim at the former and perhaps achieve the latter.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

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URBAN RENEWAL—"As a justification for the existence of federal urban renewal, it has been claimed that cities must be rebuilt at taxpayers subsidy, so that city dwellers will not move to suburbs, and so that those who have moved will come back. The same agency is now seeking a new subsidy program to build new cities so that people living in present cities can move out. With one hand, the Urban Renewal Administration claims to be spending the taxpayers' money to keep people in our present cities; with the other it would spend taxpayers' money to move the people out of our present cities. This seems to be another case of working at cross purposes. An investigation of federal urban renewal would bring to light how heartless people are becoming rich at the taxpayers' expense, while turning poor and helpless people out of their homes."—Rep. John Dowdy (D.-Tex.)

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MEDICARE—"Unwise action in the U. S. Congress could plunge the nation into a system of socialized medicine which would unduly burden the taxpayer and jeopardize the best system of medical and hospital care which the world has ever known."—Rep. Robert McClory (R.-Ill.)

The 'Gap' Remains

Gen. Curtis LeMay Retires

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

The American people, in noting the retirement of Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, should hope most earnestly that there will never be opportunity for tangible proof of the wisdom of his counsel that has been rejected.

Gen. LeMay has been one of the great Air Force generals of our country, building and directing our ability to destroy the enemy. Because of our air power, aggressive communism has been deterred from direct assault upon us in major war.

When Gen. LeMay retired last week, President Lyndon B. Johnson gave him a new decoration and words of praise, declaring that Gen. LeMay has helped "teach us that the price of peace is preparedness, even as the price of liberty shall always be eternal vigilance."

But behind these words, and perhaps behind Gen. LeMay's retirement at the age of only 58, lies the fact that the sort of wisdom that earned him high office and honor is now being ignored.

Gen. LeMay, like many other Air Force and other defense experts, believes there is a serious need for us to maintain our manned bomber capability beyond the point that is now planned by the LBJ Administration.

The missiles that can carry nuclear weapons throughout the world have never been tested from first alert to effective firing and delivery to provide absolute assurance they can fill our defense needs without the assistance of proven manned bombers.

Yet all our present long-range bombers are obsolescent—and there is no program to replace them with newer models to fill the gap between the end of effectiveness of present bombers and the sure effectiveness of missiles.

Gen. Curtis LeMay, a strong believer in manned bombers, retired last week as Air Force Chief of Staff.

This is one of the defense "economies" that is enforced to permit more politically inspired handout spending through increased socialism. It could be one of the most costly economies ever known.

Our present leadership is playing Russian roulette with our defense in this respect. Gen. LeMay has counseled to the contrary. There is every reason to believe he is right. There is every reason to hope the evidence of the rightness of his contention is never experienced, for it would be too late to remedy our failure then.

Foreign Aid Bill in Trouble?

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson's $3.38-billion foreign aid budget is definitely headed for considerable pruning in both branches of Congress.

Despite the President's insistent claim that this budget is "bare bones" and "rock-bottom," it is virtually certain that $200 to $300 million will be lopped off by the House Foreign Affairs Committee now holding hearings on the required authorization bill.

When the measure reaches the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the signs point to the axing being even steeper.

Both Democratic and Republican committeemen already are privately talking of slashing this budget to around $2.5 billion, and there are plenty of indications they will come close to that.

Significantly, influential senators who in the past have supported large-scale foreign aid spending are now sharply critical of it. Latest instance of this growing disenchantment is the blast by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.), former ambassador to India and generally international-minded.

He has served notice he wants a sweeping overhaul of both foreign aid policies and expenditures.

Behind this steadily intensifying congressional opposition is widespread indignation and disgust at the constant discovery of waste, bungling and worse in foreign aid projects.

Among the lawmakers of both parties, the view is becoming increasingly pronounced that what is really impairing and threatening foreign aid is not lack of funds, as stentoriously contended by the President and his spokesmen, but grossly inadequate and incompetent management.

The White House is sounding out key senators on a new stratagem to save the foreign aid budget from heavy axing. Reaction to these senators is being sought on a foreign aid program spread over a four-year period instead of annually as present. No details of this hush-hush scheme have been given. Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), militant leader of the opposition against large-scale foreign aid spending, turned the Administration proposal down flat. He indicated he has strong misgivings about the President's $3.38-billion budget and intends to cut it drastically.

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Tax-Cut Hoax Becomes More Obvious As April 15 Deadline Draws Nearer

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Ironic as it may seem, the tax reduction law of 1964 perpetrated a cruel hoax on countless American taxpayers, and the blow will fall between now and April 15 when federal income tax returns are due.

That is the period which many wage-earners will discover for the first time, and to their utter dismay, that Uncle Sam hasn't been withholding enough taxes from their paychecks.

This is the period during which many wage-earners will discover for the first time, and to their utter dismay, that Uncle Sam hasn't been withholding enough taxes from their paychecks.

As a result, a host of American taxpayers who felt they were paying the government its full due from payday to payday are going to discover that they owe the government for back taxes. Many who are expecting tax refunds will find that they won't get any money back, but will have to pay something. Many will have much larger tax bills than they expect on the basis of prior experience.

This will work a hardship on many taxpayers, particularly those in the lower income groups who live up completely to their take-home pay. Most of them haven't been aware that some of the money left to them after withholding was still owed to the government.

Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) has proposed a measure to help taxpayers with inadequate withholding.

The problem, which is highly technical, resulted from a section of the tax reduction law that fixed the withholding rate at 14 per cent (instead of the old rate of 18 per cent) for all but two months of 1964. This was below the percentage needed to withhold all tax due, even taking into account the tax reduction.

The blame for this is generally attributed to the Congress. However, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) contends that White House influence was at least in part responsible.

In a speech which he described as an effort to "set the record straight," Williams told the Senate on January 26 that when the tax reduction bill was first sent to Congress by the late President John F. Kennedy it recommended a withholding rate of 15 per cent instead of the 14 per cent finally voted.

"The Treasury Department and the accountants thought that rate would be adequate," he added. "The bill passed the House with the recommended 15 per cent rate, and had it been left at this figure we would not be in trouble today.

"However, after the bill came to the Senate Finance Committee, in the early part of January 1964, orders came down from the White House apparently to change the 15 per cent rate and reduce it to 14 per cent. That was done. I think it was a most unfortunate action. No one felt that the 14 per cent was adequate."

At the time, Williams said, the action was described by many as a "political gimmick" contrived to give the taxpayers the impression that they were getting a larger tax reduction prior to the election than was actually the case. "Now, as they get their tax bills this April, they will be called upon for additional payments," Williams added. "The election is now over. I understand that the committee may even be asked to increase the withholding rate to a figure that would take care of the tax."

Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) joined Williams in asserting that the under-withholding problem will cause hardship and disappointment for many Americans. Accordingly, Tower introduced legislation which would give taxpayers who owe $100 or less because of under-withholding an additional three months to pay the government; for those owing up to $500 an additional six months; for those owing more than $500 an additional year.

Whether this is the proper approach for easing the blow on unsuspecting taxpayers is a question that will have to await the views of the administrative experts of the Treasury. However, it seems that some official consideration should be given to the many taxpayers who will find themselves caught in the under-withholding squeeze.

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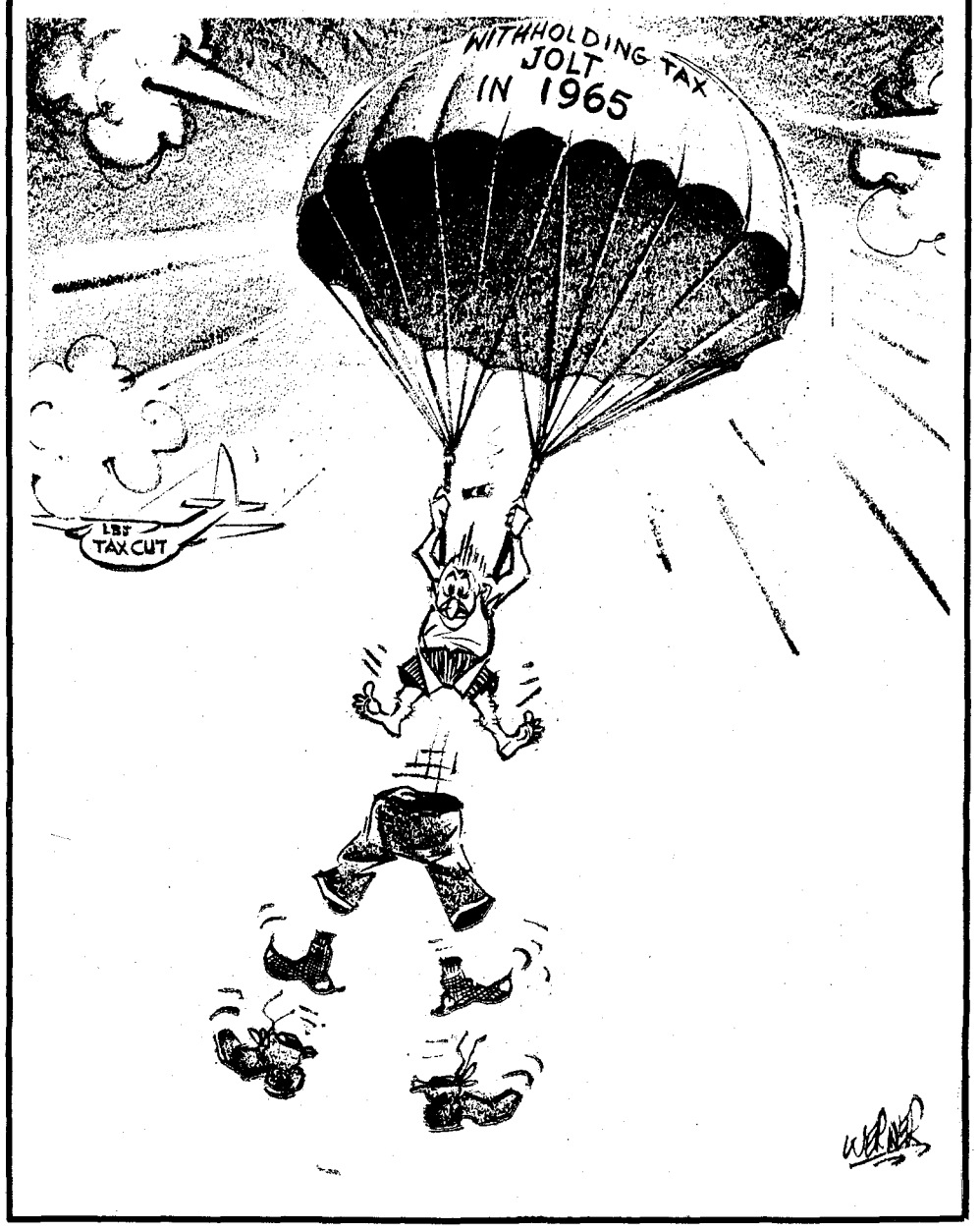
Just Wait 'Til This One Snaps Open!



Courtesy Indianapolis *Star*

Americans Pay More in Taxes Than for Food, Clothing

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

If President Johnson is right (and we are safe) in all the spending he's proposing, what're we waiting for? Why don't we just double the national debt and everybody get rich?

Mr. Johnson talks of our needs and desires—about which there is no argument. His promises to meet them are heart warming and when he refers to his own early poverty his sincerity is deeply impressive. But, oh, no, if patriotic benefits to create happiness and well-being were as easy to provide as Mr. Johnson makes them sound, there wouldn't be an ounce of poverty any place in the world.

Anyone can promise to speed up the printing presses and build up our debt. This brings happiness and security?

Governments that overspend face global epidemical forces from the outside that no amount of mystic theory can avoid or kick downstairs into the deep-freeze. Creditor nations abroad draw out their gold. And now in proposing to change the law and remove the dollar's gold backing this resignation to events is premonitory; it helps to intensify the very consequence it fears.

Inside our country an increase in the debt dollar means decreased value for the wage-and-thrift dollar. We all grow progressively poorer in the long run—by the creeping price level, the erosion of the people's savings, Social Security, pensions and take-home pay.

The 1939 dollar's purchasing power has already declined to less than 45 cents. Declining currencies follow the law of physical bodies; they accelerate as they fall. But even at the present rate our dollar will be worth less than 25 cents in 10 years.

A government is a spender, not an earner. Anything the government says it will give to the people it must first take from the people. The government is spending more than the entire income of everybody west of the Mississippi River. On the average, American families spend about a quarter of their income on food. But now we pay more in taxes each year than for our food and clothing combined.

No wonder the Bureau of Internal Revenue is now equivalent to an enterprise with 64,000 employes and 900 branch offices. That's its size, and during your five-day work week it's taking, on the average, your full earnings for a day and a half.

Are we working for the government or is the government working for us?

Congressmen in their new $122-million building and their $7,500-a-year salary increases to themselves, agency officials on global junkets, etc., grow more lavish all the while.

President Johnson's personal jet cost more than 300 Rolls-Royce limousines and costs $2,300 an hour to fly.

Nor is it true that our government is larger only because we're a growing country. That is straight political malarky.

Since 1900 the gross national product (Washington's own figures) has increased about 33 times. Federal expenditures increased 234 times. Employment increased nine times. During the Kennedy-Johnson Administration the rate of growth in government employes has been about five times as rapid as in our civilian labor force.

Anyone raising a word of warning is supposed to be a penny-pinching Scrooge impervious to human needs. But, hey, it's our money, yours and mine, and we have a direct interest in it.

What is folly in the family debt, debt and more debt cannot be wisdom in the kingdom. The applauded rulers merely come and go and leave us to clean up the mess. So will President Johnson on his present course. His good intentions are not pertinent. Next to wars, nothing has finally caused mankind more misery than inflation with its destruction of working people's savings and its artificial pay.

In putting no real limit on total expenditures, Mr. Johnson looks good but he does not look far.

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"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to rightly govern the world without God and the Bible."—George Washington

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Richard Goodwin, known for his "soft-on-Castro" approach during the Kennedy Administration, is now one of the President's right-hand men. The far-out *Progressive* magazine, highly sympathetic to Goodwin, says that he "is now barely over thirty years of age, and . . . is back near the top as a White House aide. Goodwin is credited with playing the major role in writing the President's brilliant State of the Union address . . . ."

GOODWIN

• *Official figures show that five House Republicans were elected last November with 68 per cent of the vote or more. Four of the five—Hosmer, Smith and Lipscomb of California and Quillen of Tennessee—are unabashed conservatives. Lindsay of New York is the only "modern" Republican to break into the circle.*

• Republican Senate leader Everett Dirksen has rejected union demands that he support repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. Repeal of the provision permitting state right-to-work laws would "sap the vitality of the federal-state system," Dirksen said. House GOP leader Gerald Ford agrees, plans to fight any Administration effort to repeal 14b.

DIRKSEN

• *California conservatives have formed a new group, Citizens for Conservative Action, to work within the Republican party. Founders of the new organization include Sen. William F. Knowland; Ronald Reagan; Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, former treasurer of the United States; and former Assemblyman Joseph C. Shell.*

• James Meredith, the first Negro to attend the University of Mississippi, is now studying in Nigeria. He told an American newsman, Sam Hoskins: "The most significant effect a stay in Africa has on one, no matter how critical he may be of racial discrimination at home, is to make him more pro-American." While African nations are making great strides forward, Meredith said, "they can't match the progress that has been made, and is being made, by American Negroes. The African countries haven't produced a [Robert C.] Weaver, a Thurgood Marshall, a Marian Anderson, a [Ralph J.] Bunche. They can't match the thousands of scholars, scientists, skilled technicians, comparable literacy or living standards of Negro Americans."

WEAVER

• *The Health Insurance Institute reports that by the end of 1963 a record 77 per cent of the United States civilian population had some form of health insurance, and that coverage is climbing at a fast clip. In 1940, 12.3 million Americans had hospital insurance, the simplest type of coverage. Ten years later the figure was 76.6 million (thus the coverage grew even before threats to federalize the program) and by 1960 it was 131.9 million. Major medical insurance jumped from 108,000 in 1950 to 42 million in 1963. These figures again demonstrate that private insurance can definitely take care of the health problems of the American people.*

This Week in Washington

Policy Needed in Viet Nam

The news from Viet Nam gripped the attention of Capitol Hill last week as the hot war there suddenly began to mushroom in dramatic fashion. With Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Hanoi, the capital of North Viet Nam, North Vietnamese troops launched three sneak attacks, including one on the large United States military compound at Pleiku in South Viet Nam, killing eight Americans and injuring 106.

That was the fateful blow which triggered America's bombing retaliations in the north and which has thrown the Capital into a tailspin ever since. President Johnson continued to keep in touch with his top military and diplomatic advisers throughout the week, but, as this issue went to press, he had not disclosed any dramatic shifts in American plans to combat the stepped-up Communist assault in South Viet Nam.

The big question is: How far does the Administration expect to go now that it has made several raids on North Viet Nam? There is little doubt that the bold, coordinated Communist offensive in the south has thrown the United States, which had been hoping for a negotiated settlement, off balance.

Experts claim it will be difficult to withdraw under fire. What the Reds seem to want at the moment, it is claimed, is to inflict a humiliating military defeat upon the United States rather than allow President Johnson to fold America's military tents gracefully.

Diplomatic observers note that one single fact seems to emerge through all the smoke and fire: that all Communist elements appear to be working in a coordinated fashion. Before the first attack at Pleiku, Premier Kosygin, on his way to Hanoi to provide ammunition to North Viet Nam, first stopped at Peking to clear signals with the Chinese Communists. After announcing that he would supply Hanoi with a massive amount of equipment, Kosygin revisited Chou En-lai in another Peking visit.

Coordination was visible elsewhere as well: Peking, Hanoi and Moscow all denounced America's retaliatory attacks; also, Soviet, Vietnamese and Chinese Communist students led 2,000 demonstrators in a one-hour attack against the United States embassy in Moscow. Police in Moscow were reported to have cooperated with the rioters. In China, more than two million persons turned out for anti-American demonstrations in the streets of Peking, Canton, Nanking and Shanghai.

What, then, is to be done in the face of this mounting Communist offensive? American and Vietnamese military and political experts stress that occasional air strikes will not win the war. They feel we need to do the following:

(1) Make it clear to the South Vietnamese that we intend to unite both North and South Viet Nam. The Communists have already won a propaganda coup by setting up a committee to liberate South Viet Nam. A strong commitment by the United States to such a goal would, it is claimed, infuse new spirit into the South Vietnamese.

(2) Create a guerrilla force that can operate in North Viet Nam. We must not, it is argued, confine our maneuvers to "controlled response" or fighting on the ground in terrain chosen by the Communists. Once we announce that we intend to unify both North and South, it is said, guerrilla operations should have a much easier time penetrating the North, as many people under Red domination would welcome these guerrillas if they figured they would eventually free their homeland.

(3) Allow the Filipinos, Thais and other Asians to fight alongside the Vietnamese. Chiang Kai-shek and others have offered troops, but we have turned them down.

(4) Get rid of Gen. Maxwell Taylor. Taylor, a conventional warfare expert, is not believed to be well-enough trained in guerrilla warfare, and he does not have the trust of the Vietnamese.

(5) Bring back Maj. Gen. Edward S. Lansdale. An authority on guerrilla warfare, he is considered responsible for developing the strategy which dealt a body-blow to the Huks in the Philippines. Lansdale was removed from the Pentagon by McNamara, partly because he upheld Ngo Dinh Diem. This major general, who is sometimes looked upon as another MacArthur by the Asians, is now an adviser to the Food for Peace program.

The Education Bill

The federal aid to education measure this year tried mightily to avoid the thorny church-state controversy—the issue which has put other bills for aid to primary and secondary schools in the legislative graveyard. It is now possible, however, that this issue could still defeat the Administration's adroitly drawn measure.

Under a barrage of protests that even token federal aid to parochial schools is unconstitutional, a House Education subcommittee last week amended the President's new $1.25-billion school-aid program to deprive the parochial schools of aid they initially thought they would receive.

This action is expected to stir up a storm of controversy among parochial school partisans who have championed the Administration's bill.

As the measure now stands, no hard cash will go to parochial schools and all administrative control and authorized property ownership will be in public, not private hands. Parochial schools will also receive no grants (only loans) of federally financed library resources and textbooks; nor will they be able to organize and direct any of the proposed federally financed supplementary model educational centers. Under the amendments, even the few services still provided may be declared unconstitutional.

It is now being said that the parochial school partisans, particularly the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which has welcomed the Administration's bill, may find they have only opened the floodgates to federal educational controls, higher taxes and a drying up of resources that formerly went to private schools. (For more on the education bill see *Human Events* last week, page 12.)

Why Not Victory ?

House Republicans are grumbling over the actions of the Senate GOP leadership, who, they say, could have led the way in handing the Johnson Administration a stinging defeat on the aid-to-Nasser issue. Instead, the leadership helped bring about an Administration victory.

Republican lawmakers had pleaded earnestly with the Senate GOP leaders to support the House-passed amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill which would have barred Nasser—the Castro of the Nile—from receiving $37-million worth of surplus agricultural commodities. Sponsored by Robert Michel (R.-Ill.), this amendment caught the Democratic leadership completely off-guard when it was introduced two weeks ago and whizzed through the House by a 204-to-177 vote, with every Republican in favor of it.

If the rider had been approved by the Senate, it would have become law. But the Administration, of course, wanted the authority to give Nasser the aid and the White House began to apply pressure on legislators of both parties.

Despite pleas from fellow Republicans, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) spoke out against the Michel amendment and carried along with him the usually conservative Karl Mundt (R.-

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S.D.) and John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.). If these three and Sen. Thomas Kuchel, the whip who wasn't there, had voted for the Michel amendment, it would now be law.

As a result of its defeat in the Senate, the Michel rider had to pass a second test in the House. But Administration arm-twisting was now successful, reversing the convictions of 40 Democrats who had previously favored the amendment.

If the leadership had rallied the GOP in the Senate, the Republicans would not only have scored their first major victory of the session, but deprived Nasser of $37 million in commodities under the Food for Peace program.

Abdel Ghader Owdeh, a former top UAR security official, says that commodities given to Nasser under this program are being sold and the proceeds used to finance rebel uprisings in the Congo and Yemen.

Demos Won't Probe Jenkins

The Senate Rules Committee, by a straight party-line vote, has accepted without question the verdict of Walter Jenkins' own psychiatrist that the former White House aide is too "depressed" to testify about his mysterious business dealings with insurance man Don Reynolds and one-time Senate secretary Bobby Baker. (For more on the Baker case, see page 6.)

Jenkins had been subpoenaed for closed-door testimony Thursday, February 4. He did not show but instead sent a psychiatrist who said that any questioning, however gentle, might drive Jenkins to suicide.

Committee member John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.) then proposed that an independent psychiatrist go over the testimony relating to Jenkins and confer with Jenkins' psychiatrist to see whether "it would be harmful to [his] health and life to be examined by another psychiatrist."

This was the proposal defeated on a party-line vote. The committee will instead send Jenkins written questions that are to be answered at his leisure.

A Republican skeptic, Rep. H.R. Gross of Iowa, questioned the claims of Jenkins' psychiatrist: "Let it be known that Jenkins has not been too 'depressed' or too 'nervous' to appear at a number of Washington cocktail parties in recent weeks, and society columnists have written that he appears tanned and in good health."

U.S. Gives Up Sovereignty

In talks with Latin officials, U.S. diplomats are letting out word that America favors international control over "access and tolls" of any new sea-level canal built in the hemisphere, with possible inclusion of the Soviet Union in the control arrangements.

President Johnson made it clear in December that the United States would no longer demand "sovereignty" over any canal, as it presently has over the one in Panama, but a Moscow-participating arrangement was not widely discussed.

The New York *Times* in a front-page story (February 6) downgraded the significance of canal internationalization, long a Communist objective, and the inclusion of the Soviets in any deal. "United States defense interests would not be jeopardized by wide control even if, as is considered possible, the Soviet Union were to participate," said the *Times*.

But many legal and military experts in Washington feel that internationalization will certainly jeopardize American rights and that allowing Moscow any control over the canal would be disastrous.

Red Trade Push Grows

Administration efforts to spur new East-West trade have been stepped up in recent weeks. Consider these two developments:

• Acting at the behest of the State Department, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) has introduced a joint House-Senate resolution calling for the creation of a high-level Council for Expanded Trade. The council, to be made up of "leading private citizens from the business, labor and academic communities" will recommend new policies to increase commerce between the United States and the Communist bloc.

• Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Under Secretary of State George Ball huddled in a closed-door conference with Berthold Beitz, the general manager of Germany's Krupp Works, and gave their endorsement to the export to Poland of precision machine tools. The tools have a definite military potential, according to a leading expert on East-West trade.

Rep. Paul Rogers (D.-Fla.) last week ripped the Administration "embargo" of Castro Cuba as a farce. In a House speech, Rogers said that ships from Britain, Greece, Lebanon, Norway and the Netherlands have been supplying not only Cuba but North Viet Nam as well. He said that he had information that in some cases "some British ships may even sail direct from Red China to Cuba and North Viet Nam."

Operation Eagle Eye

Three months after the election a Republican group has compiled a dossier on vote fraud in heavily Democratic Cook County (Chicago) Illinois.

Officials of Operation Eagle Eye reported that in ward after ward Democratic election officials permitted the "wholesale violation" of voting regulations. Police refused to act. The GOP group quoted eyewitnesses as saying that pay-offs—in money, food and liquor—were made to voters in several areas.

Even before the polls opened, the law was violated, the Republican group charged. Ballots were not counted; binder seals were broken, machines were unlocked; and ballots were initialled in many precincts. In several precincts Democratic precinct captains supplied beer for the judges during the vote count.

Unauthorized persons were allowed in and out of polls after the 6 p.m. closing. These persons were allowed to count the ballots and give machine totals for tallying.

Police ignored GOP complaints of fraud. In one ward, the Democratic precinct captain shined a flashlight into the voting booth so that he could check how his people were doing. The police refused to act. In the same precinct, a voter was noticed leaving the polling place with a full set of unmarked ballots. A police officer on the scene brushed aside Republican complaints.

FBI Eyes Demo Shakedown

Republicans are making headway in their desire for a thorough probe of government officials who were allegedly coerced into paying money into Democratic campaign coffers last year. Federal laws prohibit persons from soliciting or receiving political contributions in a federal building and make it illegal for one federal employe to solicit from another.

Last week Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R.-Minn.), who has kept the pot boiling on this issue, revealed that the FBI is finally looking into these allegations. At least three officials of the Rural Electrification Administration are involved. Entry of the FBI indicates criminal indictments could be in the wind.

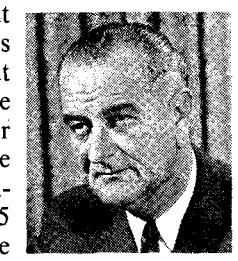
A former REA administrator himself, Rep. Nelsen charged last June that REA "employes have been called to the deputy administrator's office and subtly coerced into the purchase of dinner tickets for fund-raising purposes."

• Another program in the Democrats' 1964 fund-raising campaign is also believed to be under review by a federal agency. The Internal Revenue Service reportedly has been looking into the tax deductibility of the $1.5-million worth of advertisements carried in the 1964 Democratic convention program.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• *The Atomic Energy Commission has quietly mapped plans to reduce further the production of uranium for atomic weapons. Only last year, as a demonstration of U.S. "sincerity," the Administration ordered a 40 per cent cut-back in the production of enriched uranium at three plants that separate fissionable U-235 uranium ore from natural uranium ore.*

• President Johnson's ego has always been a source of cocktail conversation in Washington. Now politicos are pointing out that LBJ not only has his pets named after him, but that he bribes people to name their children after him or his daughter, Lynda, whose first four letters are in Lyndon's own name. At least 75 Lyndons and Lyndas have been given these names because Lyndon told their prospective parents "Name it Lyndon and I'll give it a heifer." LBJ's closest advisers also name their children after the President. Two former assistants, Bobby Baker and Walter Jenkins, have sons named Lyndon. Current adviser Jack Valenti has a daughter named Courtenay Lynda Valenti. "The Valentis," writes Nan Robertson, "call her Courtenay at home and Lynda in front of the President."


LBJ

• *According to reliable Nationalist Chinese sources, 47,940,000 people have been killed by Mao Tse-tung's regime since it came to power in 1949. Of this number, 13,300,000 were killed in suppression of anti-Communist uprisings between 1961 and 1963.*

• Sen. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio) has leveled serious charges against the Administration's operation of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Alarmed by the $41-million failure of a San Francisco bank, Lausche discovered that the comptroller of the currency has denied the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation access to the financial reports of the nation's different banks unless the FDIC antes up $100 for each report. "So we have a situation," Lausche told the Senate, "where the FDIC, with its obligations covering 14,000 banks, has no knowledge of what is going on within these banks."

LAUSCHE

• *The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO has pledged $100,000 to finance an all-out campaign to organize 5,000 faculty members of California state colleges. The IUD is headed by United Auto Workers president Walter Reuther.*

• Sen. George Smathers (D.-Fla.) has introduced a bill that would require future appointees to the U.S. Supreme Court to have at least five years of judicial experience on a district court of the United States, the U.S. Court of Appeals or a state general or appellate court. Says the Democratic solon: "Even today, there are six men who sit upon the Supreme Court of the United States who had, prior to their appointment, no judicial experience whatsoever, with the exception of one [Hugo Black] who served one year as a police judge 27 years prior to his appointment to the court [in 1937]."

SMATHERS

• *Cradle-to-grave welfarism will have arrived in part—at least if Rep. Arnold Olsen (D.-Mont.) has his way. He has introduced a bill providing for a national cemetery in every state.*

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More Cover-Up in Baker Probe

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Defense lawyers are familiar with the maxim, "If you haven't got a case, try the prosecutor." That's just what is being done in the latest chapter of the Bobby Baker scandal.

The Democratic majority of the Senate Rules Committee and its counsel are not interested in getting the goods on Baker and other Democratic big shots. They are out to get the man who spilled the dirt on Baker, LBJ, Walter Jenkins and Matt McCloskey, a political contractor who was once treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

The majority's lawyer, Lennox McLendon, put eight witnesses on the stand in succession to try to discredit Don B. Reynolds, insurance partner of Baker when the latter was secretary to the Senate Democratic majority. Baker ran up a fortune of $2 million in moonlighting deals which depended heavily on political clout.

Reynolds has provided most of the embarrassing testimony against Baker and the rest of the crew. He told how he got to write insurance on Lyndon Johnson's life when Johnson was a senator, and how Jenkins, who was Johnson's assistant, persuaded him to make a return on his commission by buying $1,200 in advertising time he could not use on the Johnson TV station in Austin, Tex. He also told how Baker jerked his arm into making the gift of an expensive hi-fi set to Johnson.

Reynolds further told of writing McCloskey's performance bond in the construction of the District of Columbia Stadium. He said McCloskey concealed $25,000 in the commission as a kickback which passed through Baker's hands and into the Kennedy-Johnson campaign fund in 1960.

So, instead of investigating these sordid matters, McLendon proceeded to investigate Reynolds. The eight witnesses all tried to refute his testimony in one way or another. They didn't get very far, because one Republican, Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, was on the job.

An income tax agent who developed a sudden interest in Reynolds after the latter had spilled the beans about McCloskey complained that Reynolds wouldn't surrender his bank and business records. Reynolds said he might choose to do so when he got evidence that the revenue boys were also investigating Lyndon and Baker, which might not be a bad idea. After all, nobody can be considered sacrosanct when a former governor of Illinois has been charged with tax evasion.

Sen. Curtis got a concession that Reynolds was breaking no law in withholding his records. The tax agent then muttered that Reynolds had destroyed some old records. Sen. Curtis damped down that fuse by saying there was no law against that, either.

Then an accountant said he hadn't been able to trace withdrawals from Reynolds' bank accounts totaling the $25,000 Reynolds said went from McCloskey into the Kennedy-Johnson slush fund. Curtis asked whether it wasn't possible for money to be handled without going in and out of banks. Well, yes, said the agent.

Other witnesses tried to establish that McCloskey thought he was buying liability insurance in the disputed amount, although he already had such insurance through another agent. Sen. Curtis established that McCloskey's own books showed that all the money in question was for the stadium performance bond and accompanying commission, and that the entry was made by one of the McCloskey family.

And so it went. Whenever the Democrats on the Rules Committee start getting close to the truth, they shy off like a horse which sees a rattler.

Sen. Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.) left, has been successfully beating down Rules Committee attempts to discredit the testimony of insurance man Don Reynolds.

Intolerance—Liberal Style

From the Dallas *Morning News*

In New York, the NAACP has asked the state board of censors to block the showing of the 50-year-old film classic *Birth of a Nation* because it depicts the Negro in a "degrading, servile role." According to NAACP, the group has also threatened to picket or boycott 150 major department stores in the Empire State unless they stop handling some 80 items manufactured in Mississippi.

Both actions are perfect examples of the intolerance practiced by those who preach tolerance. They could only harm the very people the NAACP seeks to help. Certainly this would be the case with a boycott of goods manufactured in Mississippi. Any economic punishment meted out to that state would almost certainly be costliest, in terms of jobs and income, to nearly a million Negroes who live there.

Banning of *Birth of a Nation* may have no economic impact, but as an example of intolerance it is even harder to understand or justify. Yes, the film does depict the Negro in a "degrading, servile role." But hasn't the NAACP often told us that this is precisely the role the Negro has been forced to occupy in the past and, in many places, still occupies today? And haven't the liberals told us that censorship is bad, that we ought to view past and present life as it was and is—not as we would like it to be?

D.W. Griffith's film is a motion picture museum piece, one of the greatest pictures of all time, which has already been seen by nearly 100 million people. Some years ago, John Rosenfield of the *News* wrote that "no picture has ever meant as much to the world of entertainment." Because it employed techniques never before used, but still in use today, *Birth of a Nation* taught the motion picture industry much of what it now knows. To ban such a film would be as silly as to burn all the existing copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

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MORE THAN five million persons now attend college. Among them are some students.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

Delaware Conservative Stands Firm

Sen. Williams Told to 'Lay Off' Baker Investigation

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

In older gangland days the victim would be given the "Black Hand." In later times he would get word that he was "on the spot." In the political back alleys of character assassination an intrepid corruption fighter like Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) is accorded more refined warnings.

He is told to "lay off" his dispassionate but devastating exposures of Billie Sol Estes, the Texas crook; of Bobby Baker, the former secretary of the Senate majority; of Walter Jenkins, the White House aide; of Matt McCloskey, the former Democratic treasurer and builder of the D.C. Stadium; of Don Reynolds, the insurance man and donor of a highly-publicized hi-fi set.

After the warnings come some knife-flicks by way of further emphasis. During the election campaign, President Johnson made two appearances in three-electoral-votes Delaware, urging voters to defeat the troublesome Williams and to elect "a man I can work with." In December, the Democratic-run Rules Committee caused the honor-bright Williams to leave the room because, he said, he resented being called "a liar."

Smears of Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) have appeared in the liberal press.

In January there was a caustic Senate-floor innuendo by Liberalissimo Joe Clark (D.-Pa.) about scandals which Williams "might drag up about the Baker case." By this time the counter-investigators had combed the Agriculture files to "get something" on Williams who owns or operates three or four hundred acres of farmland.

By now the Johnsonian Washington *Post* had run two derogatory ("Snoopy" Williams) cartoons. *Newsweek* magazine, owned by the Washington *Post*, had printed a filthy insinuation by quoting the Baker-affiliated beauty queen, Carole Tyler, as having seen "at 6:30 a.m. in a roadside diner with a lady —not his wife—" an unnamed senator whom "newspapermen have elevated to moral watchdog of the nation."

Where do you research such a story? I went to Sen. Williams for an interview and he said:

"I've been warned some time ago that if I pushed things too hard I could look out for reactions. It was indicated that there would be a systematic plan to destroy me. I've alerted my family on what to expect."

Williams, lank and laconic, self-sufficient and as remorseless as a bad conscience, wears the slander-proof armor of transparent decency and multiple accomplishment. His revelations have jailed two Truman cronies, Caudle and Connelly; exiled an Eisenhower insider, Sherman Adams; convicted a federal tax collector of embezzlement; embarrassed subsidy-takers on the farm and in shipping; harpooned Adam Clayton Powell for junketeering in European night spots and Emanuel Celler for conflict-of-interest in doing business on an Army contract with Bobby Baker.

The senator won't touch money that the government gives to other farmers for conserving, banking, draining, fertilizing or reforesting their land. He refunds the unspent Senate allowance for stationery and declines to travel on government expense accounts. He walks the righteous path, and everyone in Washington knows it, but he hears the footfall behind him of the knaves with the short knives, and he says:

"I'm not afraid of anything they can say about me. But a half-truth is worse than a lie."

The half-truth is the short knife of the character-killers.

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LIBERAL SHAME—"The Republican party's prima donnas in the 1964 presidential campaign, should, if they have any shame, feel ashamed of their non-cooperative attitude to the Goldwater-Miller ticket. Barry Goldwater and William Miller could have kept the Republican party split wide open if they had been as selfish and self-centered as these prima donnas. They could have insisted on the retention of Dean Burch as national chairman and allowed the fight to go to a disastrous climax. But rather than taking this selfish and party-splitting attitude, they put Republican party welfare before selfish pride and agreed to the Ray Bliss appointment."—From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

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Reagan for Governor?

California and the '66 Elections

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

When the 1966 elections roll around, the eyes of the nation will be focused on California. This state of topsy-turvy politics and high political passions will be the population leader of the 50 now within the American union. And what happens there may be a pointer to a national trend. At the very least, it will offer a colorful splash among the drabs and greys of our political spectrum.

The signs of what California may or may not do are already under study by strategists of both political parties. They see the state as a grand prize and hope it will be theirs. But the situation is already so murky that few will make any predictions.

This much is true: if the Republican party in California held its gubernatorial primary today, the candidate would be, hands down, Ronald Reagan. This has a little something to do with the fine showing that another Hollywood personality, George Murphy, made in 1964. Mr. Murphy, it will be recalled, breasted the Johnsonian tidal wave and won himself a seat as the Republican senator from California.

Far more important than this is the record Mr. Reagan chalked up for himself during the past campaign. He was

Ronald Reagan's campaigning last November makes him present GOP gubernatorial favorite.

a late starter, but the fault was hardly his. Late in the campaign the Goldwater forces reluctantly agreed that Ronald Reagan was making some of the best and most persuasive speeches of any Republican campaigner. Suddenly, he was seen everywhere on the television screens. His earnestness, his delivery and his text caused widespread comment.

California Republicans knew of these qualities in Mr. Reagan. The so-called average voter saw Mr. Reagan, remembered him in pictures and as the master of ceremonies in a fine General Electric TV series, and combined the two into a generally favorable impression. As a result, the genuinely spontaneous groundswell for him began. Letters poured in, urging him to run for public office in 1966, preferably for the governorship.

Unless a newcomer pops up—and there are no signs of one yet—Ronald Reagan will be the man to beat for the Republican nomination and for the governorship, come 1966. If the Republicans are not so sure, the Democrats don't share in this hesitancy. For up and down the state, where the liberal-left meets, the word is out to cut down Mr. Reagan before he gets too big. One political observer describes this anti-Reagan campaign as "the old smear—dirty him up before he's gone past you."

So Mr. Reagan, who is a good constructive conservative, is being called a Bircher, a reactionary, and worse—as if he were already running. He has not yet fully made up his mind to run, but these attacks are pushing him to that decision. No man likes to be called names, and the usual reaction is a determination to go out and fight.

Whether Mr. Reagan can make it is another matter. But the chances for a Republican to recapture the governorship are better than ever now. Even though the GOP is going through its perpetual process of splitting like an amoeba, it is nowhere as badly off as the Democrats. Right-wingers in the GOP proliferate new organizations almost daily, but they mean little. The split in the Democratic party cuts down to the essential structure of organizational politics.

As I have previously noted, Gov. Edmund (Pat) Brown, with the muscle of the executive branch at his disposal, is battling the state's most powerful politico, Speaker Jesse Unruh. Mr. Unruh is out to topple Mr. Brown, and to destroy the left-oriented California Democratic Council. To this end he has started a rival organization. The state's national committeeman, Eugene Wyman, is at odds with Mrs. Carmen Warschaw, co-chairman of the state party. In this four-way tug-of-war, there can be no unity until the Democrats choose their gubernatorial candidate—and by that time, the damage will have been done.

With this as a background, Ronald Reagan becomes increasingly more appealing as a candidate. He will win over many Democrats, appeal to the powerful women's vote, and have the advantage of frequent exposure as actor and campaigner. No other California Republican seeking office has as much to offer. Mr. Reagan, moreover, cannot be accused of simply being a good reader of other men's words. He is a student of politics and, according to reliable reports, writes his own speeches.

One fact is clear, however. Neither Mr. Reagan nor any other Republican will win office in California if the reliance is exclusively on Democratic troubles. Elections are won by accentuating the positive—and if the opposition is divided, this is merely icing on the cake.

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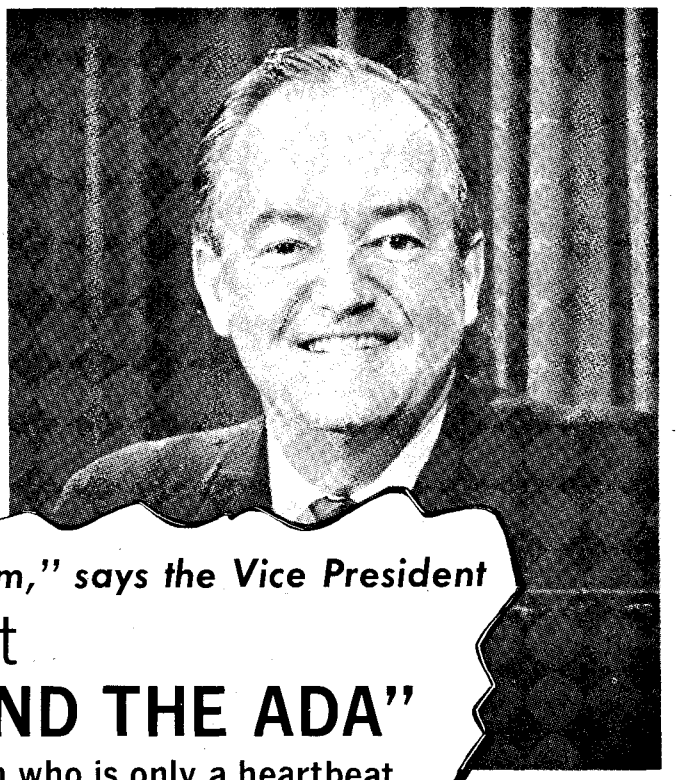
HUMPHREY AND THE ADA



When President Johnson tapped Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey (D.-Minn.) to be his running mate in Atlantic City, he thrust the issue of left-wing extremism into the forefront of this year's presidential campaign. For Sen. Humphrey, who could wind up a heart beat away from the presidency, is a founder and a former national chairman of one of the most radical political organizations in the United States: the Americans for Democratic Action.

Humphrey, in f announced was no longer on September presidential ca roasted Humph his ADA conn phrey's office m nesotan is still radical organiza

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But Sen come the f to become States.

What so espouse? publican Burch has su be called "Americans for Socialistic Action." Arthur Schlesinger Jr.,

formerly John F. Kennedy's speechwriter and a bigwig in the ADA, has refused to repudiate a 1947 magazine article in which he wrote: "There seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of New Deals."

In a private conversation several years ago with a group of visiting European trade-unionists, Hubert Humphrey frankly stated that in Europe he ld be classified as a Soci

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...scale public housing ...000 units in the next ...y-income families; a ... investment program ..."

...steps" to "increase ...ge to $2.00 an hour" ...t $1.25.

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(Continued on page 6)

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Will FDR's Son Set in the West?

Undistinguished Jimmy: The Radicals' Choice for L.A. Mayor

Overshadowed his entire life by the success of his father, Jimmy Roosevelt has never lived up to the experts' predictions.

By OLIVER CARLSON

Like his father, he is a tall, well-built, distinctive-looking man. His high, balding dome gives him the aura of an intellectual. A friendly grin breaks easily across his face. His voice and intonation bear a striking resemblance to those of his famous sire. And, like his father, he has had a consuming political ambition.

But there the similarity ends.

Forever living under his father's shadow, James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is a frustrated man.

Despite the prestige of his name, which opened a thousand doors for him; despite his close contact with wise, able and shrewd politicians, dating back to the late 1920s when his father was governor of New York; despite the influence of his active mother, Eleanor; despite the family wealth and innumerable connections, the aging James Roosevelt is a political failure.

His life is almost a Cinderella story in reverse. Nearly 30 years ago, he was administrative assistant and secretary to his father, the President. Then, foreign ambassadors vied with congressmen, senators, and even Cabinet members to get his attention.

Lobbyists and other seekers of special favors made obeisance to Jimmy. Eager and ambitious Washington hostesses fluttered about him. It was all very exhilarating.

Who can blame Jimmy for assuming he was capable of attaining great political heights? And, for a short while, his political star did begin to rise.

During World War II he served as an officer in the Marine Corps—an appointment approved by his father, the President. At the war's end, he returned to California—his home since 1938—and, with Roosevelt still a magic name, Jimmy was immediately brought into the top leadership of the state Democratic party.

By 1950, his fortunes had skyrocketed and he received the endorsement of the party machine to be its candidate for governor. Nobody could fault Jimmy for being in a state of euphoria. He was riding high; few politicos doubted that if he won the governorship there was a strong possibility a third Roosevelt would some day enter the White House.

But his ambitions were crushed in the Democratic primary. Despite the popularity of the Roosevelt name, Jimmy's close association with the radical left and Communist-front organizations brought him repudiation in his very first try for public office.

It was a big blow to Jimmy's career. But he didn't give up politics. Though he lost his bid for the governorship, he remained national committeeman for the California Democratic party, thanks largely to the left-wing faction of the party leadership. But he was forced out of this position a short time later.

REP. JAMES ROOSEVELT (D.-Calif.)

His political career skidding rapidly downhill, Jimmy decided to run for Congress in 1954 in the solidly Democratic 26th District of Los Angeles. He was elected, and he has been sent back to Washington five times.

But even Jimmy knows his congressional career has been less than distinguished. As a launching pad to higher political office, it has not paid off. Early in 1964, Roosevelt used all his remaining power and influence to get himself nominated to take the place of the ailing U.S. Sen. Clair Engle, who died soon after. The Democratic party bosses turned him down flat. He was considered too far left to be palatable to the voters.

Now Jimmy is making a desperate, last-ditch effort to recoup his political fortunes by running for the prestigious job of mayor of Los Angeles. The mayoralty would lay the groundwork for another shot at the governorship or even a senatorial seat.

But Jimmy's career isn't the only thing riding on his bid for the mayor's job. So is the political power of the far-left California Democratic Council and the other radical elements now coalescing around his candidacy.

Time is running out on Jimmy Roosevelt. The magic of the Roosevelt name, so potent for so many years, is on the wane. With the death of Eleanor two years ago, the "Roosevelt Era" is just about over. The older generation which venerated FDR is dying off and the younger Democratic voters are worshipping at the shrine of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. With the accent on youth so pronounced, Jimmy is already "too old" for them.

What has Jimmy done, in or out of Congress, during the past decade to fire the imagination of the voting public? Nothing. What major piece of legislation bears his name? None. What significant investigating committee commanding public attention did he head? Not one.

What memorable speeches has he made to stir the American people? What great causes has he championed? What philanthropies has he espoused? None comes to mind. It is no wonder, then, that he commands so little influence on Capitol Hill or among California political leaders.

His voting record of 1963-64 in Congress is considered "very good" only by three extreme left organizations: The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) gave him a score of 96 per cent; the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) rated him 100 per cent; and the National Farmers Union handed him an 88 per cent liberal score. Ratios were about the same for previous sessions of Congress. More moderate or conservative groups rated him from "poor" to "terrible."

Jimmy has been consistent throughout the years in espousing and voting for resolutions and measures which have had the strong backing of left-wing and pro-Communist groups and organizations. If he will be remembered for any one thing in Congress, it will undoubtedly be his long and continuous fight to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. For this he has become the darling of the left-wing press.

But with his small group of fellow ultra-liberals he has become a congressional bore—a bore with no influence. At no time has he been able to muster even a 5 per cent vote of congressmen for his proposition; usually, it has been nearer 2 per cent.

How did Jimmy get himself so thoroughly boxed into the radical corner? Many other public figures have at one time or another been fooled by the Communists, but, after being burned a few times, they got wise. Not so Jimmy.

James Roosevelt has never been hesitant to denounce conservatives and reactionaries, both domestic and foreign. But when it came to Communist intrigue, expansion, exploitation or espionage—from which the whole world has suffered so much in the past 20 years—he has been the personification of hear-no-evil and see-no-evil.

He was a strong supporter of Henry Wallace's "soft-on-Soviet" policies. He opposed President Truman's military aid program to Greece and Turkey when these two pro-Western countries were under Red siege.

Jimmy was also one of those who welcomed the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek by the Chinese Communists. And, in spite of the ruthless and aggressive tactics of Mao's government, he has been advocating U.S. recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations ever since 1950.

Jimmy Roosevelt inherited his famous mother's affinity for left-wing causes, but not his father's political ability.

When, in the fall of 1962, President Kennedy demanded that Soviet Russia withdraw its missiles from Cuban bases and announced that the United States would establish a naval blockade against Castro's regime to insure against any further missile build-up, Nikita Khrushchev demanded that the United States dismantle all of its bases. Rep. Roosevelt defended Khrushchev's position, saying: "They have a justifiable right to demand that we dismantle all bases."

Earlier in 1962 Jimmy had shocked colleagues by editing *The Liberal Papers,*

Oliver Carlson is a well-known writer on California political subjects and a former gubernatorial advisor. The author of many books, he has contributed frequently to such magazines as the *Freeman* and *Reader's Digest*.

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a notorious handbook of appeasement. Published by Doubleday, the book suggests it is time to accommodate both the Red Chinese and the Soviets.

Among its more astounding chapters is one written by Prof. Charles E. Osgood of the University of Illinois. Prof. Osgood proposes that we unilaterally abandon our nuclear tests, that "all discriminatory trade and travel restrictions with respect to Communist China be lifted," that we "move the seating of Communist China" in the United Nations and that we start to denuclearize our overseas bases—all this to be done unilaterally for the purpose of persuading the Reds of our peaceful nature.

This sort of advice courses through the book and is the sort of foreign policy espoused by Jimmy Roosevelt. As he says in his introduction to *The Liberal Papers:* " . . . I am hopeful that the essays in this volume will give us the added insight . . . that will further the chance for the United States to get back on the road to peace and freedom . . ."

Where the left-wingers go, Jimmy Roosevelt seems to gravitate.

Young Roosevelt had been back in Los Angeles only a matter of months at the conclusion of World War II when he took on the job of executive officer for the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at $25,000 per year. This organization was from its inception—as subsequent sworn testimony proved—a complete tool of the Communists.

Every "pinko" who labored in the cultural vineyard belonged to it and thousands of other writers, artists, actors, teachers and scientists were recruited into its fold. It staged tremendous mass meetings, banquets and rallies and, for a time during 1946-47, the committee was the most potent political force in southern California.

As soon as most liberals found out how they were being used they resigned in anger or dropped out in disgust—but not Jimmy Roosevelt. He remained at his $25,000 job blandly telling those who warned him that HICCASP was Communist dominated that it just wasn't so. Its ideals, he said, were those of his father and mother, and represented the finest values in Americanism.

In the spring of 1946, Roosevelt went on a combined speaking and organizing tour to Oregon and Washington, where additional units of the new cultural front had been established. A bitter political fight was being waged at that time between Washington Democratic incumbent Congressman Hugh DeLacy and Howard Costigan, secretary of the Governor's Advisory Commission. Costigan charged DeLacy with being a secret member of the Communist party—a charge that was later sustained by a legislative investigating committee.

Costigan appealed to Jimmy not to support DeLacy in view of his Communist affiliations, but Roosevelt ignored the warning, gave his blessing to DeLacy and spoke of him as one who worked and thought in the spirit of FDR!

Six years earlier, however, during the infamous Stalin-Hitler pact, when the Communist line was to denounce President Roosevelt as a warmonger, Hugh DeLacy had been among the loudest to shout this accusation. And at the Democratic convention of 1940, which this writer attended, Hugh DeLacy was the only delegate to vote against Roosevelt's renomination for President.

Though such facts had been made known to young Roosevelt, he chose to ignore them. Instead, he put his arm about the congressman from Seattle and gave him both his own and his father's blessing! Hugh DeLacy was defeated. He now lives in Los Angeles, is active in all manner of Communist-front organizations and is an ardent supporter of James Roosevelt.

Back in southern California the HICCASP umbrella began to tear asunder as more and more of its members came to understand its real pur-

Former Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D.-Wash.), an ardent leftist who once called FDR a warmonger, is now in Jimmy Roosevelt's corner.

pose, but Jimmy clung steadfastly to his $25,000 job. In the meantime, he was maneuvering within the Democratic party to get the gubernatorial nomination.

The left wing, naturally, was strong for him. Who could beat the Roosevelt name?

But other leaders let him know that they would fight his endorsement unless he quit his job and severed all connections with HICCASP. Then, and only then, did he resign. Then, and only then, did he issue a weak statement saying there was evidence of Communist infiltration in the organization. But never at any time did he repudiate the organization or its goals.

All of this was not forgotten by the Democratic electorate when the 1950 pri-

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) has promised to help Roosevelt in his Los Angeles mayoralty campaign.

mary elections took place. Gov. Earl Warren, who had cross-filed on the Democratic ticket, swamped Jimmy and his dreams of the governorship of California by a vote of 2,461,754 to 1,333,856.

Almost thirty years ago *Collier's* magazine featured a series of articles (carefully documented) on the amazingly successful financial career of a young Boston insurance man. This young man had left Harvard considerably before graduation. He had no training in business management, finance or insurance. Yet in the course of a few months he and his partner broke all known records of insurance sales to business firms and wealthy persons. What was the more remarkable was that this took place during 1933-34, when the Depression hung heavy over the land.

The young insurance wizard bore the name of James Roosevelt. His father had just become President of the United States. No evidence was presented in the articles, nor was it even intimated that the new President was using his office to help out his young son. But there was plenty of evidence that the son had made use of his father's position to twist arms and get large insurance policy sales.

An important motion picture executive told me years ago how Jimmy had tried this trick on him. "I became so damned furious at the gall of that young man that I told him to get out fast before I threw him out." Others evidently weren't as stubborn. They yielded. Jimmy's income tax report for those years showed him making almost as much money as his father.

From that day to this Jimmy has always been engaged in one or more business ventures (auto sales, insurance, loans, etc.) and all seem to have been money-makers.

In July 1958, Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana challenged Congressman Roosevelt to defend in public hearings his salaried association with a Maryland firm. "Capehart called it scandalous," said a July 27 Associated Press report from Washington, "that Roosevelt had accepted a $6,000-a-year job with the Family Savings Association of Silver Spring, Md., and then thrown his weight against legislation the association is opposing before a Senate Banking subcommittee."

Roosevelt refused to testify, even though Sen. John Sparkman (D.-Ala.), the subcommittee chairman, declared that "Roosevelt owes it to the country and to Congress to clear up the record by making complete disclosure in public hearings." Six years have passed, but the disclosure has never been made.

Rep. Roosevelt has much in common with his good friend Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City. Powell has promised to help Jimmy in his Los Angeles mayoralty campaign. Both men are intensely ambitious. Both have played footsie with the Communists. Both have managed to have their fingers in sundry business and financial ventures, which may not be illegal, but which seem ethically questionable.

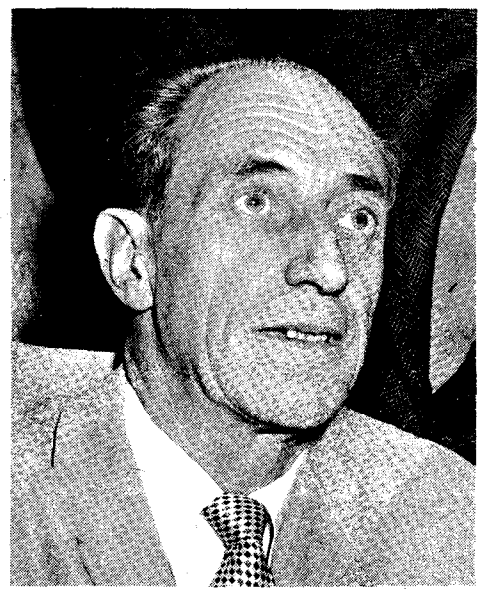
Finally, both seem to have had extremely unstable family lives—which bothers them not at all. Roosevelt, for example, has been divorced twice, and is now married for the third time.

The divorce suit by Romelle S. Roosevelt against her husband James in January 1954, was a bonanza to the more sensational press. The Los Angeles *Mirror* of Jan. 29, 1954, for example, ran the banner headline: "JIMMY ROOSEVELT'S 12 LOVES TOLD IN WIFE'S SUIT." There were large photographs of both on the front page, with a caption underneath reading: "Mrs. Romelle Roosevelt, second wife of James, eldest son of the former President, names three women as corespondents in her suit for separate maintenance filed in Pasadena and says he told her the names of nine others with whom he had, she said, been intimate."

A letter in Jimmy's own handwriting, addressed to his wife, was produced at the trial. It humbly confessed to a number of extramarital affairs. But Jimmy denies any infidelity and said he had written the famous letter only to keep his wife quiet because, apparently, she had indicated she would start naming names in a divorce suit unless he confessed his sins. Jimmy said he wrote the letter "to protect those innocent people from unjustified attack."

The trial ended with Romelle Roosevelt winning full custody and control of their three children—and a financial settlement of about $1,500 per month. Whatever the real truth of the matter, the episode hardly enhanced his political ambitions.

In just two years James Roosevelt will be 60 years of age. No matter how hard he tries, no matter how many



Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, is actively supporting Jimmy.

public offices he runs for, he can never get out from under his father's greatness. The mainstream of Democratic voters has crossed him off their list and so have the party leaders. They want none of his espousal of Communist causes.

Yet, more and more, the only ones that James Roosevelt can turn to for enthusiastic acclaim are the Communist-front organizations, the Harry Bridges-type unions, the left wing of the Democratic party and the cynical hell-raisers among college students.

Unlike his father, who drew unto himself a broader and ever broader spectrum of the American people, Jimmy has succeeded in drawing his circle ever narrower and narrower. And when the left-wingers decide he can do them no further good, they too, will drop him. What will he do then?

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Poverty War

Report on Appalachian Front

By KEN THOMPSON in the Dallas *Morning News*

Although sponsors of practically every piece of controversial welfare legislation in Congress these days have suddenly found that their pet proposals are absolutely essential weapons in the much-advertised "war on poverty," in point of fact the Administration's poverty program encompasses only two basic legislative measures.

One of them, the billion-dollar omnibus bill, was a collection of a lot of old proposals for combating poverty on a national scale via work-training-study camps, a job corps, loans and grants to rural families and businesses. Wrapped up in a new package with brand-new labels, this part of the poverty war was approved by Congress last year.

The second part of the Administration's program—a special billion-dollar aid package for the 11-state Appalachia region—ran into difficulty in the waning days of the last session of Congress. Not sure they had the votes to pass the measure, the Administration's congressional lieutenants never brought the Appalachia bill to the floor of the House for a test.

On the first day Congress convened this year, the bill was reintroduced.

The President has given top priority for early passage of the bill, hoping that, along with Medicare and the proposed excise tax cut, the Appalachia aid project can get under way before Easter, at the latest. With a far more liberal Congress handling the measure this session, it is likely the President will get the kind of action he expects. On February 1st, the Senate approved the measure 45-13, and sent it on to the House.

While there is no disputing the fact that hard-core poverty and unemployment exist in the 11-state Appalachia region, there are many valid objections to the approach which this measure would take to solve the problem.

A minority report prepared by members of the House Public Works Committee last year gave a dozen reasons for opposing the bill.

One of them was the traditional reluctance of many members of Congress to provide "preferential treatment" for any single region of the country. Another was that the special Appalachian Regional Commission the bill would create to administer projects might "be a means for bypassing existing state and local government agencies," providing another layer of government between the state and federal levels.

Opponents also object to the absence of standards based on need to determine eligibility for aid within the region. Many of the 355 counties included in the Appalachia region are quite prosperous and cannot qualify for assistance under other federal welfare programs, such as area redevelopment or accelerated public works. And several of the projects included in the Appalachia bill would conflict with other federal programs.

At the same time the federal government is spending millions of dollars to purchase beef to prop sagging prices, it would, under the Appalachia bill, spend more millions to develop pastureland in the region, thus increasing beef production.

Principal objection to the Appalachia bill, however, is that it approaches the problem of poverty with the idea that job creation and economic recovery can best be accomplished by government pump-priming.

This approach has failed to prove itself. Take the area redevelopment program, launched four years ago with the same idea. When Congress approved the Area Redevelopment Act, 103 areas were designated as "depressed" and eligible for aid. Today few of those original depressed areas have made much progress toward recovery, and there are now well over 1,000 areas that qualify for the "depressed" label.

There is an even more specific example. Two years ago, a pilot project for the Appalachia poverty program was begun in Williamson, W. Va.

To demonstrate the kind of job that Washington could do to revive the stagnant economy of the region, a model industry was established at Williamson with $1.8 million in financing—mostly loans from the Area Redevelopment Administration and the Small Business Administration. For two years this model industry, National Seating and Dimension Co., Inc.—which the New York *Times* described as the "newest and most modern in the furniture parts industry"—provided some 100 jobs.

But it made no profits, and two months ago, with great reluctance, the company had to close its door and discharge its employes in the face of mounting debt.

Today, with the collapse of both the investment and the experiment, $220,000 in local stock ownership, $75,000 in loans from three West Virginia banks, $134,000 from the West Virginia Industrial Development Authority and $1.029 million in aid from the federal government has been wiped out.

State and federal authorities, still hoping to make the experiment a success in spite of the disaster, have been looking for a buyer in private industry who is interested in a ready-made $675,000-a-year write-off.

Failure of the experiment is blamed on a number of factors, including management mistakes and a smoldering labor situation. The United Mine Workers organized the company's 78 production workers two years ago and, while they called no strikes, they have been blamed for several temporary slowdowns, much absenteeism and refusal to work overtime. The situation wasn't helped, says a company spokesman, by "a few union troublemakers."

But the same spokesman placed the primary blame on the fact that a lot of Appalachia's people simply don't want to work. The company's employes could make almost as much money and live as well "standing on the street corner" collecting unemployment checks, aid-to-dependent-children payments, federal food stamps and other welfare benefits as they could earn working full time at the plant.

Collapse of the Williamson experiment—which was supposed to prove how efficiently the federal government can solve the poverty problem—should have taught a valuable lesson. Its failure, the New York *Times* noted, has left a "bitter legacy" for both the rescuers and the rescued.

Out of this legacy or lesson, perhaps somebody will be able to conclude that the government can't solve all our problems for us and perhaps is already trying to solve too many.

Courtesy Nashville *Banner*

Who's Favored With Poverty Dollars?

From the Martinsburg (W. Va.) *Journal*

West Virginians received some pre-Christmas news which should be counted among the "good" variety. After all of these years of the politicians telling us how poverty-stricken we are here in West Virginia, we note that on the first tentative allocation of funds for President Johnson's "war on poverty," our state ranks 26th down the line in money to be spent.

We are to be allotted the grand sum of $423,811. This averages out to almost 25 cents per person. That really ought to wipe out our poverty in a hurry.

While West Virginia is to get $423,811 for the "war on poverty," guess how much is assigned to the fabulously wealthy state of Texas which just happens to be the home of President Johnson? $9,776,483.

Admittedly, the population of Texas is almost five times that of West Virginia, but it is going to get 23 times as much as West Virginia for the "war on poverty."

Minnesota, which is the home of Vice President Hubert Humphrey, has just about twice West Virginia's population but it is assigned $1,449,407, or more than three times as much as West Virginia.

New Jersey, which has always been regarded as one of our wealthier states, is being allocated the top amount of "war on poverty" money, $12,456,361. Kentucky, where a determined effort is being made to get rid of the two Republican senators, is to be the recipient of the second highest amount, $10,416,242.

President Johnson's own proud state of Texas ranks third with Oregon in fourth spot at $8,219,670. Oregon's population is just about the same as West Virginia's but they must be really hard-up there financially to qualify for 20 times the amount set up for us.

We are not quarreling about the amount, but we are quarreling about West Virginia always being labeled among the poverty-stricken. The next time President Johnson or Vice President Humphrey or even David and Chet come carpetbagging around West Virginia and expressing their sympathy over our sad plight, West Virginians can hold their heads high and tell these do-gooders to clean up their own back yards.

Their home-state poverty is obviously worse than ours because we are sure these politicians who were so solicitous in the pre-election days would not let us down after the election, particularly since the great majority of West Virginians dutifully voted the straight Democratic ticket.

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No Welfare Workers, No Legislation— But New York State Managed to Go On

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

During the month of January the sovereign state of New York delivered unto the rest of the Republic, unintentionally to be sure, one of the finest lessons in many years in the philosophy of government.

For the greater part of the month, 6,000 of the 12,500 employes of New York City's Welfare Department were out on strike. Simultaneously, at Albany, the state legislature was in session, but was passing no laws.

The details are interesting, but for the point at hand, they hardly matter.

The unionized welfare workers, in the best tradition of trade unionism, were striking for higher pay and lower caseloads. Nineteen of the union officials, as these reflections were composed, were roosting in jail. It seemed a curious way to serve the hungry, huddled masses, but no matter. The point is that the city's 500,000 welfare clients seemed to be suffering not at all.

Though 10 of the city's 25 welfare centers were closed, the churches had taken over to perform the humane and philanthropic functions that once were their responsibility. Over a period of three weeks, the uses of a voluntary society suddenly were demonstrated anew. It was discovered that in some makeshift fashion, a people deprived of the governmental crutch could walk by themselves. The leaders of the welfare unions ought not to be denounced; they ought to be thanked.

By the same token, a grateful nation owes some token of gratitude to the warring Democrats at Albany. It is not easy for a remote observer to unravel these things, but it appears that for some years the Republicans had been in control of both houses of the New York legislature. The avalanche that hit Mr. Goldwater passed by Albany on the way, leaving a terminal moraine of dead Republicans behind; when the dust settled, the Democrats were in control.

But not really in control. No sooner had the Senate and the Assembly convened on January 7 than the lesson in statecraft began. One faction, known as the anti-Wagner faction, nominated Jack E. Bronston of Queens for Senate majority leader, and Stanley Steingut of Brooklyn for Assembly speaker. An opposing faction, known as the pro-Wagner faction, nominated Sen. Thomas J. Mackell of Queens and Anthony J. Travia of Brooklyn. Neither faction could command a majority, and neither faction would budge.

By the 27th of the month, the Senate had taken 23 ballots and the Assembly 21. On the night of the 25th, a filibuster developed. While a gentleman from Brooklyn read the clerk's manual, we are advised, others lolled in their chairs, read newspapers, ate cookies, drank milk and chatted. "One gray-haired Republican fell asleep." It is a wholesome picture, is it not? And during the whole of this time, not a single law was passed. Not even a bill was introduced. Mr. Rockefeller sent up his budget; it was filed with the unopened mail.

Did the sovereign state of New York suffer from being thus deprived? Not at all. Were the people oppressed? On the contrary, the people were never at greater ease. In the absence of a legislature, their liberties could not have been more secure.

It is asking a great deal, perhaps, to suggest that other legislatures follow the admirable example of New York. The Albany impasse had its unseemly moments. Yet 35 or 40 of our state legislatures are said to be unconstitutionally constituted anyhow, and most of them are under injunction to reapportion themselves and then adjourn for new elections. What a splendid blow could be struck for liberty if they too were to embark upon a bill-less and a law-less time!

Some of our greatest philosophers have urged such a course. "I am no friend to energetic governments," Mr. Jefferson once declared. "They are always oppressive." John Randolph of Roanoke, speaking to Virginia's 1829 convention, was even more emphatic:

"I am much opposed," said Mr. R., "to this 'dispatch of business.' The principles of free government in this country have more to fear from armies of legislators, and armies of judges, than from any other, or from all other causes. Besides the great manufactory at Washington, we have 24 laboratories more at work, all making laws. Among all these lawyers, judges and legislators there is a great oppression on the people."

We may take it as the first maxim of a free society, that man is best served by the fewest possible laws. At Albany, the New York legislature has just demonstrated this profound truth by serving the people of that great state with no laws at all. Truly, who could ask for anything more?

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Communism's Traveling Salesman

Chou En-lai Plans Trip to Africa

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Chou En-lai, Red China's traveling salesman, peddling his line, the shoddy wares of communism, will hit the road again soon. He arrives in Algiers early next month for the opening of the second Afro-Asian conference there on March 10. The Red premier, who visited several African countries last year, will make the scene again this year. He will also make official calls in all the major Arab countries on his way to the Algiers meeting.

His over-all objective now, as always, is to push Red China's determined policy of infiltration of Africa.

Peking is heady with the success it has had thus far in the Congo; and until the White House recently by-passed the State Department and gave assurances of support to Congo President Moise Tshombe, who is fighting the rebels with everything he has, it looked as if even everything might not be enough.

Experts have pinpointed at least eight central African countries which, they say, "are in danger from the same Chinese Communist-backed subversion that has kept the Congo in revolt." The countries tagged by the Chinese Reds are Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Sudan, the Central African Republic and the Congo (Brazzaville).

Communist weapons are already reaching Sudanese rebels. All the countries risk the possibility that Communist arms and subversion can flow over the border from the Congo to the hands of dissatisfied local political elements. The Chinese Communists are concentrating on the Congo, however, for they need this strategically situated rich country for a base for all-Africa operations.

When Red China established diplomatic relations with the Central African Republic, it became clear her primary aim was infiltrating the center of the continent. Red Chinese subversion of Zambia would provide an entry to East Africa from the sea. Thus the overall pattern is plain to anyone who has watched Communist operations and is familiar with their techniques of takeover.

As yet, the democratic powers seem singularly listless about these Chinese Communist moves in Africa—even though the facts are made clear by day-to-day events which themselves have been foretold by experts able to read the blueprints of Communist subversion and treachery.

The Chinese Reds had virtually taken over Burundi by bribing certain government and labor leaders. They had made it a fine subsidized control center from which to keep terror going in the Congo until Burundi closed the Red embassy.

They had followed the same procedure used earlier in Tanzania and Kenya. Instead of spending money on new schools, hospitals and airports to benefit the people, as the United States does in Africa, in administering aid, the Chinese Reds made direct payoffs to selected government and labor leaders.

Red China is also sending farm experts and technical workers to set up a state farm at Kruvu, 40 miles from Dar-Es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania. This is being done under an agreement signed January 11 between Peking and the new African state. The agreement nailed down an earlier technical and economic cooperation arrangement signed in Peking last June.

The measure of Peking predatory designs on Africa is seen right here, for Red China can't spare a single farm expert or technical worker. All there are in mainland China are desperately needed to help produce more food for the starving Chinese millions.

The Peking regime is interested in propaganda, an insurance policy on power, not in benefiting its own people. In point of fact, Mao's regime would prefer to lose several million Chinese and so relieve the economic pressure.

Every agricultural team sent to Africa is loaded with political and propaganda experts. Their job is not to plant and cultivate crops to nourish the African people. They are all under orders from Peking to plant hatred of the West in the minds of the Africans; to use the inverted semantics of communism to spread lies about the democracies and, with equal fervor, conceal their own evil intentions toward the African people and the future of all the new nations on this old continent.

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This wire photo from Moscow shows Nikita Khrushchev (left) bidding farewell to Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai who left abruptly before the end of last year's 22nd Communist Party Congress.

□ □ □

AD INFINITUM?—A New York group administering a retraining program for high school dropouts has found that 4 per cent of those who sign up for the courses become dropouts from the dropout retraining program. They are now contemplating a special class for these dropouts of the droputs of the dropouts.

Justice Department Is No Place for Muzzle

From the Nashville *Banner*

When a "news management" head chef in any of the federal kitchens breaks out a new utensil, or makes gestures of lighting a fire, it's a good idea to check immediately on what's cooking.

That is substantially the question being asked in and around the Justice Department by Rep. John Moss (D.-Calif.). And there is pertinency in his inquiry. He is chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Information—a unit of Congress set up to combat bureaucratic moves of censorship. He takes seriously the valid premise of "the people's right to know."

What he is concerned about right now, according to Washington reporters Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, is a reported gag rule submitted to Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, proposing to clamp a tight muzzle on the FBI, U.S. attorney, marshals and all other Justice Department officials and agencies.

Arthur Sylvester of the Pentagon set the ground rules for "news management."

By this account, the idea is the brainchild of one James Vorenberg, a Harvard professor installed in the department's Office of Criminal Justice by former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy shortly before he resigned.

Representative Moss is said to be digging into the origin and purpose of this proposed directive.

The origin seems clear enough, and the purpose could only be that for which any muzzle is fashioned—to muzzle.

The Pentagon has had its Arthur Sylvester Jr., and the State Department has had its Robert Manning—weavers, respectively, of the gag rule in those branches of the federal establishment. And now it is disclosed that Number Three, the Justice Department, has its James Vorenberg.

"News management" by such a device amounts to censorship simply without the name; its by-product concealment of facts to which, by the very nature of the case, the public is entitled.

If these departments can so "manage" by tight muzzle the information bearing on policies and operations as to process, sugar-coat and spoon-feed them, so can every other agency. That is in the Propaganda Ministry motif—a concept foreign to the essential pattern of responsibility to the electorate.

By the Allen-Scott team report, a backstage furore broke when Mr. Vorenberg's plan was unveiled, and the attorney general turned it over to his press chief for "extensive revision."

That isn't enough. Public business *is* the public's business, and a muzzle just doesn't fit. Chairman Moss and his subcommittee should keep digging until the whole operation of departmental gags—plural—is uprooted.

NLRB Examiner's Ruling Risks Newspaper Chaos

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

Here is a ruling by an NLRB trial examiner, which, if upheld by the National Labor Relations Board, could outlaw all labor-management bargaining by employer associations and allow labor unions to again use "whipsaw" bargaining on an individual employer basis.

Seven New York City daily newspapers have been found guilty of committing an unfair labor practice by refusing to bargain individually with New York Typographical Union No. 6, the printers, and by insisting on an association contract.

A decision by NLRB trial examiner Herbert Silberman said that under existing law the union has the same right as an employer to withdraw from the contract it now has with the Publishers' Association of New York City.

The association's contracts with nine of the 10 newspaper unions expire March 30.

The single association contract, rather than individual agreements by each newspaper, makes available to the employers as a defense against "whipsaw" strikes the right to lock out members of a striking union employed by other association members. "Whipsaw" strikes pit one employer against another.

John J. Gaherin, executive vice president of the Publishers' Association, said the employers were confident that the full NLRB, which will hear an appeal from the trial examiner's ruling, and the courts, "will uphold the newspapers' resistance to this obvious bargaining tactic." He said the appeal will be filed as soon as possible.

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A LARGE U. S. chemical company is sounding out the Commerce Department on the possibility of securing a license to sell a plant to make carbon bisulfide, an industrial chemical, to Russia. The Soviet sought to buy such a plant in Italy but was turned down. Congressional sources are closely watching what the Commerce Department does on this in the light of its recent authorization of the sale, for the first time, of 90,000 tons of soybeans to the Reds.

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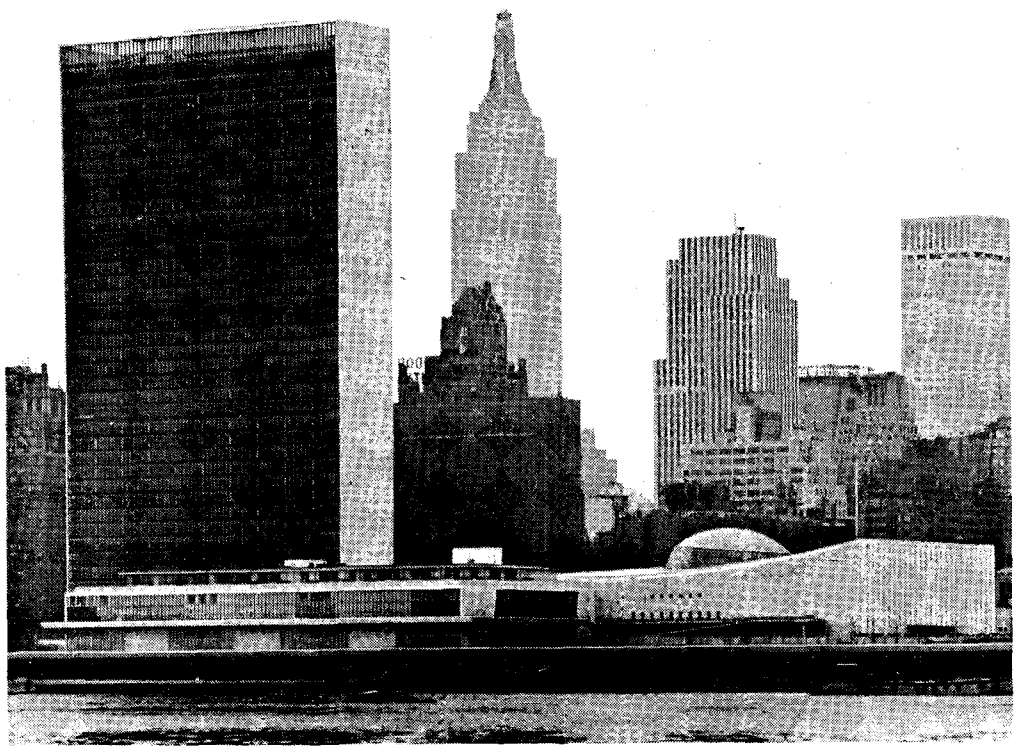

Since December, to avoid a dues showdown, the U. N. General Assembly has been operating on a "no-vote" basis.

U.N. Worried by U.S. Stand on Overdue Bills

By DIMITRU DANIELOPOL in the San Diego *Union*

A visit to the United Nations is like attending a funeral. Diplomats, staff aides, office workers, even the cleaning people wear a worried look.

"How long will the organization be able to survive?" they often ask.

"There is money enough to pay our salaries for a month or two," a member of the secretariat said. "After that, who knows?"

In the General Assembly conference hall a South American diplomat spoke about the population explosion in his country.

The handful of delegates in their seats gave him scant attention. The ailments of the United Nations were much more immediate. The organization is broke. A head-on collision between the United States and Russia has paralyzed it.

Since December 1, the General Assembly has been operating on a "no-vote" moratorium. Even the 1965 budget cannot be approved.

The situation would be alleviated if all member nations paid their dues, but even that may be only a temporary relief.

The Soviet Union owes $67 million. The Soviets and several other countries, including France, refuse to pay assessments for peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East.

"They are illegal," say the Soviets.

Article 19 of the U.N. Charter provides that countries that default on payments for more than two years shall be stripped of their vote.

The United States is demanding that the organization observe this rule. That means stripping Russia, most of her European satellites, France, and a handful of other countries of their vote in the General Assembly.

The international court at The Hague upholds the U.S. position.

For the United Nations it is a catastrophe. For years the secretariat has maneuvered frantically to avoid any head-on confrontation between the world's two great powers. Now the United States and Russia are locked in a seemingly insoluble dispute.

There have been intensive diplomatic maneuvers: daily meetings, some that last far into the night, quiet behind-the-scenes negotiations, all seeking some escape hatch, some face-saving device that would permit Russia to cast a vote, make at least a token "generosity" payment and still leave open the basic dues issue.

All efforts have failed.

"We are hoping against hope that the United States will relent," said one secretariat offical. "I'm afraid it's our only chance."

"Don't you think President Johnson will make some gesture to save the organization?" he asked. His question was almost a plea.

But diplomatic circles in Washington and at the United Nations are becoming convinced that this time Uncle Sam is going to stand firm. The U.S. position is that if the dues issue is not upheld, the world organization will suffer irreparable damage.

And President Johnson has another problem, it is argued. If he were to make concessions at the United Nations he would face the wrath of Congress.

An angry House and Senate could retaliate against Mr. Johnson's legislative program.

Barry Goldwater, defeated Republican presidential candidate, summed up the U.S. argument when he recently wrote:

"How can the United Nations ever hope to be any kind of a force for peace in the world if one of its most powerful members can make its own rules and is allowed to get away with it?"

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson told the General Assembly recently: "We have reached a fork in the road ahead of this organization."

Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations has accentuated the concern over the future of the world body.

One cartoonist, commenting on Indonesia's action, sketched a rat leaving a sinking ship.

It is perhaps an overstatement to describe the United Nations as "sinking," but the ship on the East River is listing badly.

'Federal Bulldozer' Author Says:

Urban Renewal Abuses Eminent Domain

Speaking recently before the NAM's Industrial Problems Committee in New York, Dr. Martin Anderson of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business reiterated his belief that private enterprise is succeeding in renewing our cities while the urban renewal program is failing at it.

Dr. Anderson is the author of *The Federal Bulldozer,* a book which has caused anguish in the urban renewal bureaucracies, but which has not been disputed as to its accuracy. (For more on this book see *Human Events,* Nov. 21, 1964.)

In his address to the Industrial Problems Committee Dr. Anderson dwelt at some length on the legal question surrounding the use of the right of eminent domain as it is exercised in the program.

"The Constitution clearly states," he noted, "that the power of eminent domain may be used only to acquire private property for public use. Now approximately 70 per cent of the new construction in urban renewal areas is privately owned. This is clearly a private use—not a public one. . .

"The Supreme Court attempted to justify the procedure of taking property from one man and selling it to another on the grounds that it was for a public purpose and thus in the public interest.

"This equating public interest with public use is a dangerous concept to accept. In principle, it means that the government could seize anyone's property, compensate him at 'appraised value' and then sell the property to someone else—solely on the basis that an official claimed it was in the public interest and could justify his claim to the satisfaction of the court.

"But the government should not have an unrestricted power to seize one man's property and sell it to another . . . if the government can acquire property by force from some individuals and sell it to others, then your property can be acquired from you and sold to someone else. It is just a matter of time and the inclination of the planning officials."

□ □ □

HOW MUCH IS $127 BILLION?—President Johnson's plans call for federal cash spending of $127 billion in the year to start next July 1. That's more money than people can comprehend. To give you some idea: • In $1 bills stacked one on top of the other, $127 billion would make a stack 8,619 miles high. • In $1 bills laid end to end, $127 billion would stretch 12.3 million miles—enough to circle the earth 494 times or to reach the moon 51 times. • To store that much money in $1 bills would require a warehouse 1 mile long, 20 feet high and 48 feet wide.—From *U. S. News & World Report*

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SENATE VOTES to give the White House broad new powers to combat pollution. LBJ has wanted authority all along to fight corruption and pollution everywhere—outside the federal government.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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TVA's Creeping Socialism

From the Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman*

The Tennessee Valley Authority long since departed from the basic premise upon which it was founded by the federal government in 1933.

The experiment has, up to now, drawn little but praise from the expanded area it serves. But its latest project has stirred up much opposition.

The authority wants to build a dam across the Little Tennessee River near Lenoir City. Called the Tellico dam, the project would impound the last 33 miles of the river still in a natural state, adding to the complex of hydroelectric dams and steam generating plants which has made TVA a giant. A large number of organizations now protest the Tellico reservoir.

TVA says the dam is necessary to attract industry to that particular area. It says private industry could invest $265 million there and create 6,600 new jobs.

Opponents say TVA was not created as an industrial development agency, and that of the 210 counties now within its empire, 103 are in the poverty-stricken area known as Appalachia. That history does not indicate any major industrial attraction.

The authority says also that $10 million of the estimated $41-million cost of Tellico dam would be recovered from increased land values. This could be true if the mammoth agency followed precedent. It bought land at less than $60 an acre under threat of condemnation in the Fort Loudon lake area, later declared that land surplus and sold it for $2,500 an acre. This naturally created resentment on the part of previous owners.

TVA says also that Tellico reservoir would create some 5,000 acres of prime industrial land. Yet to do this the basin would flood 14,400 acres of land, most of which is available already for an industry that needs it. The clean, clear stream now could provide water needed for processing. This is one more example of government in business—and in socialism.

Leave Money in States

Education and Tax Sources

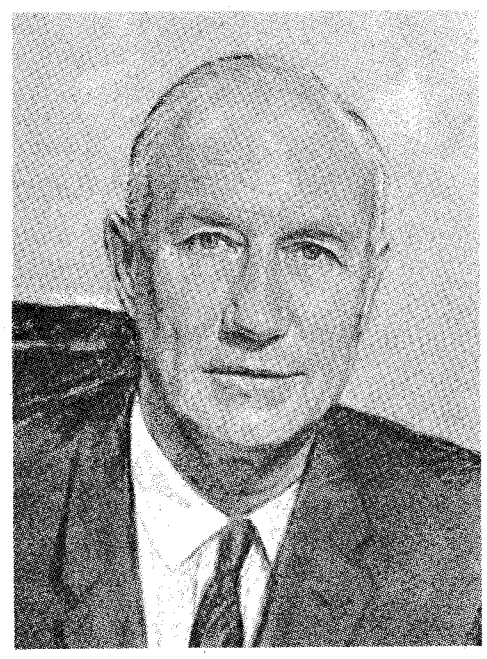
By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)

The 89th Congress has been asked by President Johnson to approve a massive program of general federal aid to education.

There is little question about the importance of education. It is vital to our people for many reasons, foremost among these being the paramount responsibility of self-government. Great strides have been made in the individual states to increase the quality of public education. In fact, public education spending by the states has tripled in the past 12 years.

Long ago our Founding Fathers determined that the task of public education must be a responsibility of local government. They realized that education controlled by a central government could be used, as could a centralized police power, to destroy local self-government and individual liberty in the interest of establishing a monarchy or dictatorship.

Also, the Founding Fathers recognized that more and better education could be obtained for the dollar if administered



Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) would let the states collect the alcohol and tobacco excise taxes.

by a local school board. Thus, the field of education was never delegated to the federal government under the Constitution, but rather was reserved to the states. In fact, the word "education" is not to be found in the Constitution. Because of this clear lack of constitutional authority, supporters of general federal aid to education have in the past proposed only indirect or limited programs for the purpose of getting the "camel's nose under the tent." Even the national defense clause in the Constitution has been used in an effort to pervert the intent of the Constitution rather than seeking to amend the Constitution.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965, the President has requested authority to spend approximately one-third as much as is now being spent for education by all the states. [The states now spend over $20 billion.] This money will go to public, private and church-supported schools at all levels, beginning with kindergarten and extending through college post-graduate work. Each year the federal spending will go higher until total control and responsibility rests in Washington with federal bureaucrats spelling out the contents of text books and curricula and controlling teacher pay and standards.

The recent orders enforcing the fund withholding provisions of Title VI of the civil rights act of 1964 provide all the proof necessary on the element of control which lurks behind all federal aid dollars.

There is a good alternative for all federal aid to public education, and I have introduced legislation to make this alternative possible. The President is suggesting the elimination of some federal excise taxes. I have thus proposed that the federal government withdraw its excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products so the states can have the full benefit of these tax sources. In 1963, the federal government collected approximately $6 billion in taxes on alcohol and tobacco. All states now tax alcohol and tobacco, but they are limited in their revenues here as elsewhere by the intrusion of the federal government.

In fact, pre-emption of tax sources by the federal government is one of the primary reasons for the gradual erosion of state and local powers of government and the shift of more and more authority to Washington.

If the President truly is concerned about promoting more progress in education and states' responsibilities—as well as preserving states' rights and our federal system of divided powers—then he should support this proposal to keep tax dollars at home so progress for the people can be promoted at the appropriate level of government. He could also back a proposal I am co-sponsoring to provide a tax credit for taxpayers who spend money to pay education expenses of students.

The only feature lacking in these two proposals is the element of control—which, in his education message, the President professes not to desire.

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LIFE MAGAZINE columnist Shana Alexander, in her "Feminine Eye" column of January 15, discusses the much-publicized uprising of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley. She suggests a new course be offered on the uses of civil disobedience. "In the past few years," writes the columnist, "the subject of civil disobedience, its uses and abuses, has suddenly assumed a new relevance for all of us. Certainly, the young people who will become our leaders in the next generation should have maximum training in this theory, if not its practice. Why not make it a required course?"

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Congressional Battle Now Raging

'Funny Money' Men vs. Honest Money Men

By ALICE WIDENER

The most important congressional debate in our nation since 1865 is now taking place. It is between the funny money and honest money men, otherwise described as advocates of "new economics" and "classic economics."

On its outcome hangs the future morality and integrity of our nation. These, in turn, depend on a sound national currency. In all history, no nation that ruined its currency escaped moral ruin.

If the funny money men win, there will eventually take place in our country the kind of hair-curling financial crisis predicted by former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey. He warned of catastrophe unless the government quit spending money like a drunken sailor. What happened? He was thrown overboard from the ship of state.

As of now it appears the funny money men will win. And so the most important thing for the helpless American people to do is to make sure they know exactly where to put the blame when the inevitable crash comes. In the days of the Great Depression, the people's ire was misdirected by leftists against capitalism and a national scapegoat—the American businessman. He never has fully recovered his courageous self-confidence, and has remained psychologically and emotionally on the defensive for the last 30 years and more. The leftists held in the 1930s that Americans should emulate the Socialists, preferably the Soviet Socialists, and also claimed that deficit spending would eliminate poverty, unemployment, war and all the other ills of society.

When the future hair-raising crisis occurs (of a different kind than the Great Depression, but even more severe) and lifetime savings are wiped out, it will be imperative for the survival of American freedom that the people know who played straight with them in money matters and who did them dirt. They must know where to fix real guilt and not permit themselves to be duped, subverted or driven into frustrated rage. Otherwise, they will fall prey to fanatics seeking to force us to go Red or go Fascist.

We must not do either. We must do as other people have done in times of terrible trouble—gird our loins, make the needed sacrifices, and turn to those advisors whose scorned policies were wise and right.

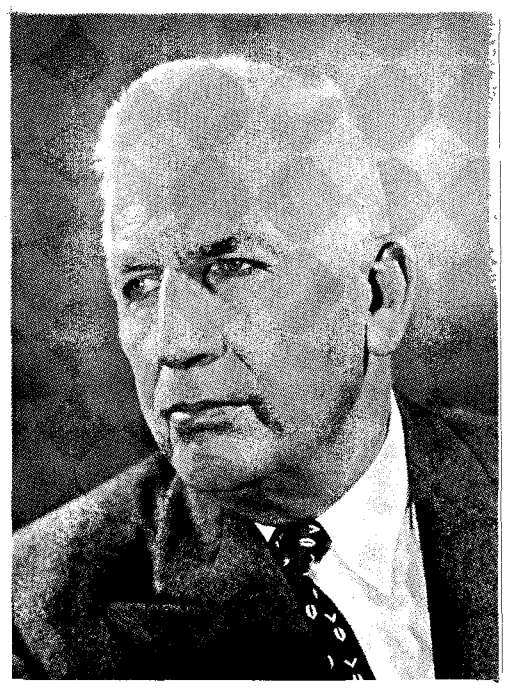
To all those hard-working, thrifty, decent Americans who probably will be fleeced out of their savings and pensions, I have a suggestion: Get the *Congressional Record* for Jan. 26, 1965, and read Sen. Paul Douglas' funny money speech "Why We Should Repeal the Gold Cover Requirement." (The senator was for many years a pillar of the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy.) His speech is replete with forebodings of monetary disaster, but his advice on how to prevent it is advocacy of all those funny money policies which brought us to the brink of it.

Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah) is a student of the dangers of inflation.

After you have studied the Douglas speech, get a copy of the Senate Finance Committee document "Investigation of the Financial Condition of the United States, Part 7, Aug. 18, 1959" and read the statement (pp. 2208-2216) by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett of Utah on "The Problem of Inflation." He attacked the views of the influential Keynesian spendthrift Prof. Seymour Harris who had said, "I wouldn't be unhappy about a one per cent inflation, even if it does, say, over 40 years, wipe out 50 per cent of your savings, as it would."

Then Sen. Bennett quoted a statement made in 1959 by Malcolm Bryan, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta: "If a policy of active or permissive inflation is to be a fact, then we can secure the shreds of our self-respect only by announcing the policy. This is the last of the canons of decency that should prevail. We should have the decency to say to the money saver, 'Hold still, little fish. All we intend is to gut you.' "

It seems Congress will heed Sen. Paul Douglas and the other funny money men believing a paper greenback with no gold backing is perfectly okay and let foreigners have all our gold if they want it.



Sen. Paul Douglas, (D.-Ill.) long a pillar of the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy, advocates repeal of the gold cover requirement for U.S. currency.

Little fish, you had better not hold still! You had better move now to protect yourselves from the manipulations of the funny money men and Keynesian believers in New Economics. If you don't move, it will soon be too late. These men profess to be concerned with your welfare, but they intend to gut you as Malcolm Bryan of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, and the late Sen. George Malone of Nevada, and Senators Wallace F. Bennett and Harry F. Byrd, and former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey have charged.

Little fish, wire Congress: "CUT DOWN THE BUDGET, NOT OUR GOLD RESERVES." If the funny money men win and the crash comes, don't say nobody ever warned you.

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Does Harriman Read CIA Reports?

From the Allen-Scott Report

Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman either isn't reading the Central Intelligence reports from Africa or he is deliberately misleading Congress.

That's the opinion of one legislator briefed on the Congo by Harriman during a closed-door meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

When Harriman failed to mention anything about Soviet or Chinese Communist activities in the strife-torn Congo, Rep. Frances Bolton of Ohio, ranking Republican on the committee, asked the former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union if he had overlooked this.

"There is no Chinese or Soviet intervention in the Congo," replied Harriman. "We have no evidence that Peking or Moscow has sent either arms or men there."

"You must be mistaken," challenged the soft-spoken Mrs. Bolton. "Pictures have been sent me from Africa showing both Chinese and Soviet arms captured from the Congolese rebels. I am told this information has also been gathered by the CIA. Haven't you been advised?"

When Harriman protested he had no data on either Moscow or Peking arms shipments to the Congo, Mrs. Bolton suggested:

"Maybe we should arrange for CIA Director John McCone to brief you. If you are going to make policy for Africa, you ought to know what is going on."

With that, the aging Harriman excused himself.

* * *

Russia now probably has more nuclear-powered submarines than the United States. That's what Central Intelligence Agency Director John McCone told the Senate Armed Services Committee in his recent private testimony. While the Soviet is ahead of the United States in numbers of these underseas craft, McCone declared the United States is deemed to have a "comfortable lead" in Polaris missile nuclear subs. He added the Reds also have missile submarines, but not equal to those of the United States.

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"WE AMERICANS must never become obsessed with Social Security to the neglect of that other type of security —the type that only elbow grease can provide." Oren Arnold, *Kiwanis* Magazine

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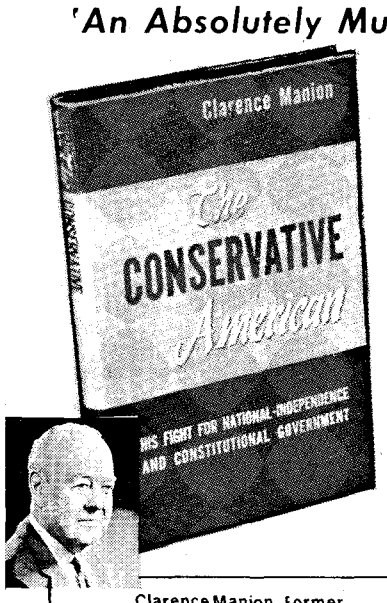

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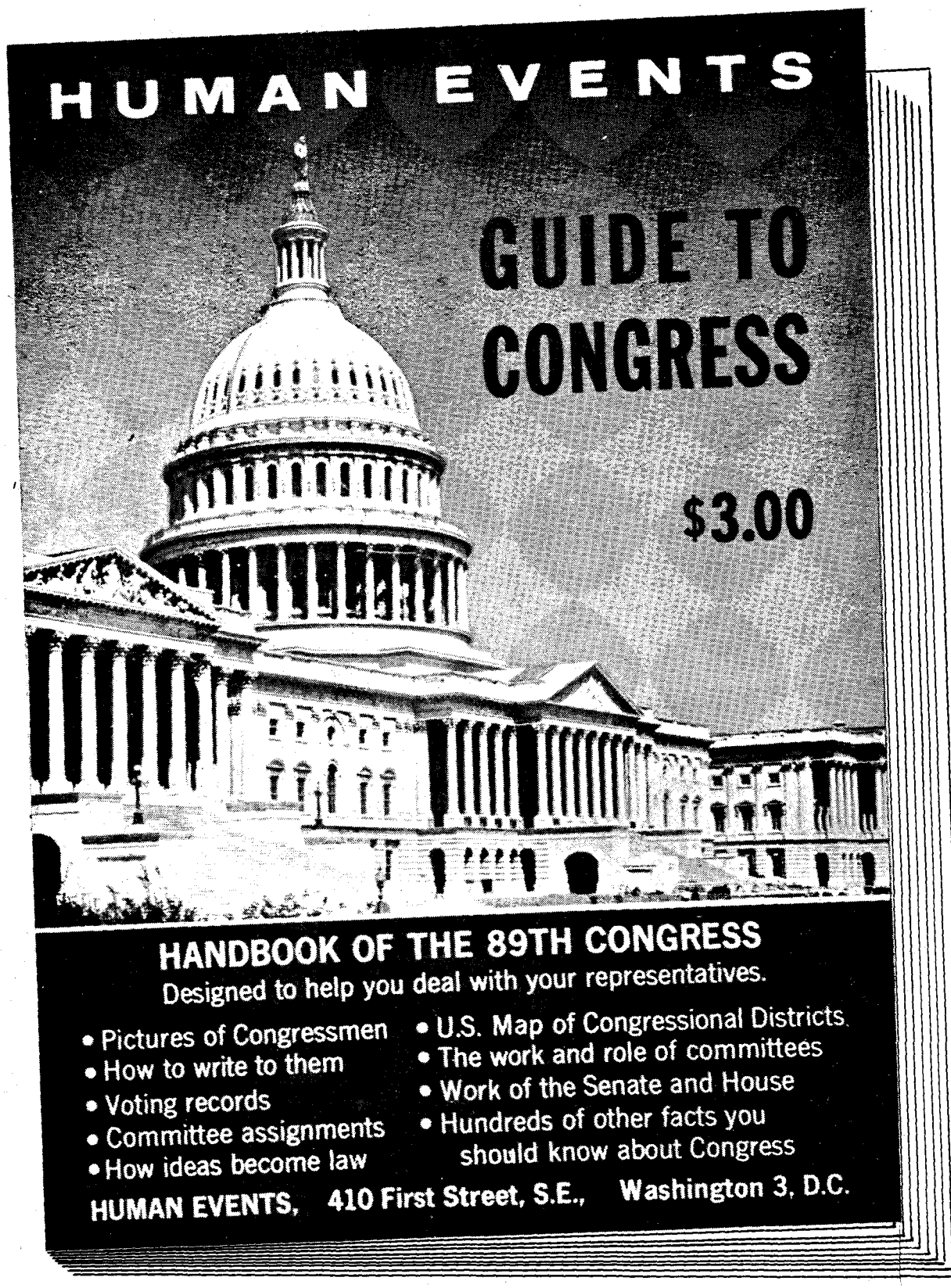
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